**The Avalanche**

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY
AT
CRAYLING, MICHICAN,
BY
O. PALMER,
Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
For one year.....$1.50
For six months.....75
For three months.....40

# Crawford Avalanche

O. PALMER, JUSTICE AND RIGHT. Publisher and Proprietor.

VOLUME XIII. GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1891. NUMBER 5.

## CRAWFORD CO. DIRECTORY.

### COUNTY OFFICERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sheriff | Thomas Wakely |
| Clerk | Wm. A. Masters |
| Register | John Leece |
| Treasurer | Charles Jackson |
| Prosecuting Attorney | Orvill J. Bell |
| Judge of Probate | Geo. W. Love |
| C. C. Com | J. Patterson |
| Surveyor | A. E. Newman |

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A monument costing $1,000,000 is to be erected in Moscow, Russia, to commemorate the liberation of the serfs.

There have been nearly $32,000,000 received in voluntary contributions by the Church of England during the past five years.

During the seventy-five years that have elapsed since the presidency of Monroe, only three Presidents have been re-elected to a second term—Jackson, Lincoln and Grant.

The Hawaiian race has been steadily dwindling in numbers during the present century, and the latest census gives it a population of but 40,000, or a decrease of one-half within a half century, so that its extinction must soon be complete.

The Governor-General of India receives a salary of $250,000 a year, and extras which increase the amount to $500,000. Even the heathen of that country begin to suspect, discovers the New York World, that he does not earn it.

According to the latest estimate the individual share in several leading nations of the burden of interest in the public debt is eighty cents per head in the United States, fifty cents in Germany, $2 in Russia, $3.45 in England, and in France $7.35.

Europe's population on January 1 was 380,200,000. The population of each of the other continents was estimated to be as follows: Asia, 850,000,000; Africa, 127,000,000; Australia, 4,730,000; North America, 89,250,000; South America, 36,420,000; polar regions, 300,000. The total would then be 1,787,600,000.

The marine hospital bureau at Washington has been gathering some statistics of death rates in various large cities of America. The result is surprising. For example, the death rate of Denver, supposed to be one of the healthiest cities in the country, is 26.9 in every 1000. In Cincinnati it is but 22.3. *Is the dry mountain air of Denver a myth?*

It speaks well for the laws of this country, proudly observes the Detroit Free Press, that eighty-two different men have been arrested within the last two years as the murderer of Snell, the Chicago banker. It was a case of mistaken identity in each instance, but proves that the law is leaving no stone unturned to find the right man.

The entire weekly edition of a labor paper in Vienna has been confiscated by the police because it contained an appeal calling for "shoes for the striking shoemakers;" and in Germany an editor was fined recently for publishing the number of workmen killed in a mine disaster alongside of the amount distributed as a dividend among the owners of the mines.

England is full of young men who are eager to join any expedition to Africa that promises sport, fame or profit, so that Colonel Coope who is planning a filibustering raid into Southeast Africa, will have little difficulty in getting recruits. Stanley in his second lecture humorously refers to the rush of applicants to join the Emin Pasha relief expedition, and it is probably a knowledge of this British trait that the thrifty Colonel demands $2500 from each adventurous youth who joins the party. Whatever may be the result the manager will not lose any money.

The New York Times remarks: Spain's preparation to raise a statue of Columbus on the spot from which he started upon the momentous voyage of 1492 has suggested the propriety of erecting some sort of memorial also at his landing place in the New World. The examination already made by the Government engineers and architects around the Monastery of La Rabida, near Palos, *indicates that that may* be the region selected as a site for Spain's commemorative statue. As to his landing place in the Bahamas, there has been in past times a wide difference of opinion. Some writers have identified the land which he called San Salvador with what is now known as Cat Island; others with Mariguana; still others with Turk's Island, and so on. But in recent years it has been very well established that no one of these was the place on which the navigator first set foot, but that the honor belongs *to* Watling Island. This spot answers to all the descriptions in the logbook of Columbus as no other of the Bahamas does; in fact, it is now officially called San Salvador. Thus far, however, no local excitement is reported from that island as to the share it is to have in the quadri-centennial proceedings.

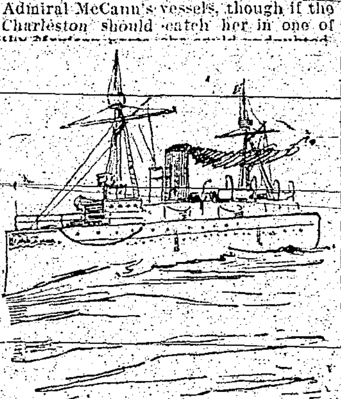
## PURSUING THE ITATA.

### CHANCE FOR THE U. S. CRUISER CHARLESTON TO SHINE.

**She Is Said to Be Hotly Chasing the Chilian Privateer—Questions in Regard to Her Possible Capture Not Definitely Settled.**

A dispatch from Washington says: The most pressing thing in state affairs now is the escape of the Itata. The possibility that this can result in any serious destruction of our relations with Chili is remote, but the ever present specter of "indemnity" is what scares the State Department. "Indemnity" has become a hair-raising word in state circles. The Italians started it and the fear that Chili may also hoist an emblem with indemnity emblazoned on it causes uneasiness. Ever since we made Great Britain pay $15,000,000 for permitting the Alabama to escape we have kept a weather eye keenly strained upon every fishing smack that might be suspected of wanting to carry a revolver to an enemy. Hence the first business of the *administration* is to recapture the Itata.

Instructions were sent to Admiral McCann, now at Valparaiso, to put to sea with the Baltimore and Pensacola in order to intercept the insurgent vessel. Similar instructions were sent to Admiral Brown. The last report from him was that he had left Callao, Peru, with the San Francisco. His exact whereabouts along the coast is not known. Orders have also been sent to the Charleston, now at San Francisco, to start in pursuit as soon as possible. *This last does not amount to much,* for the Itata has five hundred miles and at least two days' start from any vessel that could sail from San Francisco, and it is doubtful if the Charleston could catch her in an even race. If the ship is caught or intercepted it will be by one of Admiral McCann's vessels, though if the Charleston should catch her in one of the Mexican ports she could undoubtedly fasten on to her and tow her back to San Diego.



U. S. CRUISER "CHARLESTON."

The actual status of the Itata is not that of a pirate, but an authorized ship upon the seas. She has no flag, no clearance, no charter. Any ship of any nation can seize her, and if she resists she becomes at once a pirate.

The position in which the United States is placed by the escaping of the Itata is a peculiar one, bearing in mind the forcible argument which Mr. Evarts and other able representatives of the United States laid *before the tribunal at* Geneva in respect to the escape of the "29," afterward the rebel cruiser Alabama, upon which arguments Great Britain was mulcted in heavy damages. In that case it will be remembered the suspected vessel got away before the British authorities had received sufficient information, as they claimed, to warrant them in seizing her. In the case of the Itata the vessel was absolutely in the possession of the United States Marshal, and the responsibility for her escape can not be evaded. It may be a question between the Department of Justice and the United States Marshal as to whether proper precautions were taken to insure the detension of the vessel, but as between the United States and the recognized Chilian Government should Balmaceda be successful in the internecine warfare now in progress, there can be no manner of dispute as to the complete liability of the United States Government for whatever damages the Itata uncaptured may be able to inflict. There is quite a feverish air of expectancy round the Navy Department as to the developements of the incident, and many of the officers on shore are envying the opportunities which the Charleston and other vessels are likely to have of brisk service afloat.

The question of the right of the United States to take the Itata on the high seas is not altogether settled. The State Department people have searched their authorities and have scrutinized the facts in the case, and are inclined to doubt the right. The whole question arises from a dispute as to the character of the vessel. Were she a pirate, a ship in the service of an enemy to this country, and a vessel of American register engaged in acts in violation of treaty stipulations, the case would be a simple one. But she is *merely a Chilian vessel, engaged in the* transportation of a suspected cargo, a cargo that may possibly be contraband in the light of the treaty, and there is a very great risk involved. No one doubts the right of the United States to arrest the vessel in our waters for the purpose of examination, and her detention was in accordance with this belief. But now that she has landed the deputy marshal and sailed along on her business she may prove a hornet that will sting in after years.

In the matter of the international law involved it would seem as though the State Department is not in entire accord with the rest of the administration, for both Attorney General Miller and Secretary Tracy lean to the belief that the vessel Itata is legitimate prey.

"MARIA, why do you always turn your ear when I kiss you good-night?" fondly asked George Belvidere of his sweetheart. "Ears can't smell," sweetly responded Maria as train 439 whistled for Wellsville.

THE freedom of the press depends largely upon whether *or not* the old man is peeping through a crack in the parlor door. By the way, a widow is an expressed freedom to marry again.

HAVING ascertained that an elevator is in charge of a regular attendant, it would seem absurd for the insurance man to ask *if* it has a governor.

SCIENTISTS say the orange was originally a berry. In point of size some of those to be seen at the present time might readily pass as such.

## GOOD-BY TO CALIFORNIA.

**President Harrison Makes His Last Speech in the Golden State.**

President Harrison and party made the first portion of their journey in Northern California in a mild rainstorm, the first experience of that kind they have had in the Golden State. The President arose early, and was the only member of the party to greet the crowd that gathered about the train at Tehama. *He* was loudly cheered and shook hands with all the people within reach. About half an hour later the train drew up at Red Bluff, where a large crowd with a band was assembled. They gave the President a most enthusiastic welcome. Captain Mattock, an old army comrade, introduced him to the people. The President in his speech referred to Captain Mattock, and alluded to the number of Indiana people he had met in the State. Continuing he said:

My friends, you have a most beautiful State, *capable of promoting the comfort of* your citizens in a very high degree, and, although already occupying a high place in the galaxy of States, it will, I am sure, take a much higher one. It is pleasant to see how the American spirit prevails among all your people, love for the flag and the Constitution, those settled and permanent things that live whether men go or come. They come to us from our fathers, and will pass down to our children. You are blessed *with a genial climate and a most productive* soil. I see you have in this northern part *of California what I have seen elsewhere,* a well-ordered community, with churches and school houses, which indicate that you are not giving all your thoughts to material things, but are thinking of those things that qualify the soul for the hereafter. We have been treated to another surprise this morning in the first shower we have seen in California. I congratulate you that it rains here. May all blessings fall *on you* like the gentle rain. [Cheers.]

Postmaster General Wanamaker, Secretary Rusk, and Mrs. Harrison were also introduced to the crowd and were loudly cheered. At Redding the President and party were greeted with a national salute and showers of bouquets from a throng of school children. The President addressed the throng, saying:

MY FELLOW CITIZENS: It is very pleasant as we near the northern line of California, after having traversed the valleys of the South, and are soon to leave the State in which we have had so much pleasurable intercourse with the people, to see here as I have seen elsewhere a multitude contented, prosperous and happy. I am assured you are here a homogeneous people, all Americans, all by birth or by free choice lovers of one flag and one Constitution. [Cheers.] It seems to me as I look into the faces of these California audiences that life must be easier here than it is in the older States. I see absolutely no evidence of want. Every one seems to be well nourished. Your appearance gives evidence that the family board is well supplied, and the gladness on your *faces is evidence that in your social relations* everything is quiet, orderly, and hopeful. I thank you for *friendly demonstrations.* I wish it were possible for me to do more in exchange for all your great kindness than simply to say thank you. But I do fondly thank you and shall carry away from your State the very happiest impressions and the very pleasantest memories. [Cheers.]

The Presidential party at Dunsmuir shook hands with a large number of old soldiers, and thanked the citizens for their reception.

They arrived at Ashland, Oregon, shortly after 8 p. m., and received an enthusiastic welcome. A special committee from the Oregon State Legislature boarded the train and welcomed the President. The President made a happy response and also spoke to the crowd at the depot. After a stay of about thirty *minutes the train* pulled out, preceded by a special carrying the legislative committee and prominent citizens.

At Tacoma, Wash., the President and party arrived in the midst of a driving rainstorm. *He was met at the depot by* a procession composed of companies of the National Guard, Sons of Veterans, a *troop of cavalry,* posts of the G. A. R., Sons of America, Odd Fellows, Masons, and others. The President was escorted through the city to the City Park, at Tacoma avenue, where the school children were lined on each side of the street. The little ones, dripping with rain, gave the President a hearty welcome. When the carriage stopped to enable him to make them a brief address he was covered with a shower of flowers.

The party reached Portland from Seattle and left over the Union Pacific for the East. When the train left Portland the skies were clouded, but about half-past ten they cleared, and the remainder of the trip through the picturesque Valley of the Columbia was made in bright sunlight, which disclosed the mountains and cascades in all their beauty and grandeur. One of the pleasantest incidents of the run from Portland was the visit of the President and party to Multnomah Falls. The entire party left the train and spent several *minutes admiring the* slender veil of spray falling 850 feet from a cliff. The first stop of any importance was made at the Dalles, where the party received an enthusiastic ovation. Responding to an address of welcome by the Mayor, President Harrison said:

"I quite sympathize with the suggestion of your Mayor that it is one of the proper government functions to improve and open to safe navigation the waterways of our country. The Government having reserved to itself the exclusive control of all navigable inland water, it is of course incumbent upon the Government to see that the people have the best possible use of them. They are important, as they furnish cheap transportation and touch points that are often either for economy or natural reasons inaccessible to railway traffic."

Postmaster General Wanamaker also made a short address.

At Celilo the President visited a salmon-canning establishment and was presented with a large box of salmon caught that morning.

### In "A. Miner" Key.

THE office-seeker in Washington hopes for an early spring opening.

WHEN others drink distresses a teetotaler more than it does a dozen others, frequently.

A TEXAS miser keeps everything under lock and key, and he even bolts his food.

"I'LL see you later," as the boxer said when his opponent had closed both his peepers.

A HANDSOME female photographer ought to do a good business with her taking ways.

"NEVER play at any game of chance." The man who hides four aces in his sleeve observes this rule.

A COURTESY or kindness on the part of a stranger should should be received in the spirit in which it is meant.

IT is absurd to say that a single swallow doesn't make a spring. Fire a stone at one and see if it doesn't.

## BLAINE WAS AROUSED.

### HIS SHARP REPLY TO PREMIER RUDINI.

**The Secretary Flatly Contradicts the Marquis, Who Declared that the American Diplomat Made Use of a Confidential Dispatch to Help His Case.**

Secretary Blaine replied to the dispatch of Premier Rudini to the Marquis Imperiali, which was made public in a green book at Rome and telegraphed to this country. The Secretary is even more sharp in the tone of the cablegram he sent to Rome than before, and distinctly contradicts a statement of the Italian Premier. The dispatch is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 4, 1891.

Porter, Minister, Rome:

A series of statements *addressed* to the Marquis Imperiali by the Marquis Rudini was telegraphed *from Rome yesterday, and* was published by the press of the United States to-day. The only part of the Marquis Rudini's communication which this Government desires to notice is the one here quoted, namely, "I have now before me a note addressed to you by Secretary Blaine, on April 14. Its perusal produces a most painful impression on me. I will not stop to lay stress upon the lack of conformity with diplomatic usages displayed in making use, as Mr. Blaine did not hesitate to do, of a portion of a telegram of mine communicated to him in strict confidence, in order to get rid of a question clearly defined in our official documents, which alone possess a diplomatic value." The telegram of March 24, concerning whose public use the Marquis Rudini complains, is the following, which was quoted in full in my note of April 14 to Marquis Imperiali, Charge d'Affaires of Italy at this capital:

ROME, March 24, 1891.

Italian Minister, Washington:

Our requests to the Federal Government are very simple. Some Italian subjects acquitted by the American magistrates have been murdered in prison while under the immediate protection of the authorities. Our right, therefore to demand and obtain the punishment of the guilty is unquestionable. I wish to add that the public opinion in Italy is justly impatient, and if concrete provisions were not at once taken I should find myself in the painful necessity of showing openly our dissatisfaction by recalling the minister of his majesty from a country where he is unable to obtain justice.

RUDINI.

The intimation of the Marquis Rudini that the telegram in question was delivered in strict confidence is a total error. As a telegram expressed the demand of the Italian government it was impossible that Marquis Rudini could *transmit it in strict* confidence. As I have already stated, it was communicated to me in person by Baron Fava, written in English by his own handwriting, without a suggestion of privacy, and the telegram itself has not a single mark upon it denoting a confidential character. I have caused a number of copies of the telegram to be forwarded to you to-day in fac simile. The usual mark for italic printing was used by me under four lines, and they appear in the copies. You will use the fac simile in such manner as will most effectually prove the error into which the Marquis Rudini has fallen.

BLAINE.

It was plain to those who saw Mr. Blaine that he was annoyed by the remark of Rudini that he had failed to conform to diplomatic usages. The Premier also went so far as to accuse the *American* Secretary of disclosing a confidential dispatch in order to get around a question which the Marquis intimates had puzzled him in the previous negotiations. The Secretary by this reply has once more placed the Italian Premier in an unfavorable light, and has spoiled his attempt to let himself down easy. This dispatch necessitates a reply from Rudini, and the opinion among Government *officials* is that it cannot add anything to the dignity of his position or aid in maintaining the Italian side of the controversy.

### Bite the End of Your Cigar.

Dr. Ferd Wilson and friend went into a Broadway cigar store the other day. The friend selected a dark Havana, put one end between his lips, rolled it a bit to moisten it, then put the tip in the metal cutter on the counter and clipped it off. He then placed the clipped end in his mouth and drew in once or twice before lighting. He coughed several times as he lighted the weed. "Pardon me," said the doctor, "you should never do it that way. Here is the method." The doctor picked up another cigar, bit the end off with his teeth, placed the other end in his mouth and blew smartly once or twice and then leisurely lighted it. "You notice," said the doctor, "I did not cough. You did. The philosophy of it is this: when the end of a cigar is bitten off it crushes a small portion of the tobacco into powder. If you put the end immediately into your mouth and inhale, the small particles are almost certain to lodge somewhere in the throat and cause irritation. That makes you cough, and, if your tonsils happen to be in the right direction for it, a case of bronchitis or worse may compel you to call me in. I never use the clipper that is used by the frequenters of a cigar store. The majority of the men moisten the tip of a cigar, as you did, before cutting it. Now you never know the condition of the man who preceded you. Some of the moisture *from* his lips remains on the cutter, and your cigar may take on a portion of it.

"Some years ago a young man came to me with cancer of the lip, contracted as near as I could trace in the way I have described. He had had chapped lips at the time, and the poison got into his blood through a break in his skin. It was a particularly distressing affair. The young fellow was a personal friend of mine, and was engaged to be married. I knew his habits and conduct to be above reproach, but he was extremely sensitive. He broke off his engagement and went West, although his prospects here were excellent. I could only commend his course, *for disease had become fastened in his* system. I pitied him from the bottom of my heart. So don't use the cigar clipper that others use."—*New York Recorder.*

THE burning of five stores at Vandalia, Ill., made just four lines in print, but when Peter Jackson stopped off there it took thirteen lines to tell what he said about challenging John L. Sullivan. It may be in the climate, or the people may demand such news.

IN Greece, Solon was the first who pronounced a funeral oration, according to Herodotus, 580 B. C. The Romans pronounced harangues over their illustrious dead. Theopompus obtained a prize for the best funeral oration in praise of Mausolus, 353 B. C.

## NOW ROME WILL HOWL.

### COLD COMFORT IN THE GRAND JURY'S REPORT.

**Detective O'Malley and Other Conspirators Indicted for Obstructing the March of Justice, and the Leaders of the Avengers Unmolested.**

After six weeks' investigation the New Orleans Grand Jury completed its labors in the Hennessy case and the killing of Italians at the parish prison by presenting their special report.

The report first recalls the murder of Chief Hennessy and the trial of the accused Italians.

After reviewing the evidence concerning the corrupting of part of the jurors, the report says:

Taking into account the volume of testimony admitted by the numerous witnesses before this Grand Jury, and considering that evidence not only in the abstract relation to each party but in its aggregate and collective bearing, we are forced to the conclusion that Dominick O'Malley is chargeable with a knowledge of and participation in most, if not all, of the unlawful acts in connection with that celebrated case. With his skill, as acquired by years *of experience, the most cunningly devised* schemes were planned and executed for defeating the legitimate course of justice, the chief aim and object being to place unworthy men upon the jury in the trial of the nine accused. Without his assiduous and corrupting influence we believe the verdict would have been radically different, and as a natural consequence the tragic occurrences of the 14th of March last never would have been recorded.

Indictments of O'Malley and five others follow, and the report says:

The indictment of D. C. O'Malley for perjury was based upon most undoubted evidence that he came originally from Cleveland, O., where Jan. 30, 1875, he was convicted of petty larceny and comitted to the workhouse of the city of Cleveland, where he served a term expiring June 22, 1875. He next appears under indictment for perjury in the United States Circuit Court at New Orleans [illegible] which O'Malley afterward contradicted under oath, but he managed to secure an acquittal, owing to the timely disappearance of the affidavit, which he alone was interested in having suppressed. Later he was committed to the parish prison for attempting to levy blackmail upon one George W. Randolph in the proceedings against Randolph for interdiction.

The following record is verified by officials, showing his numerous offenses before the Criminal Court of this parish:

1—No. 19,488, July 3, 1884. Indicted for attempting to prevent witnesses from appearing and testifying. Nolle prosequied.

2—No. 4,838, May 9, 1884. Indicted for threatening and intimidating witnesses. Acquitted May 29, 1884.

3—No. 2,262, June 3, 1879. Pleaded guilty to carrying concealed weapons and sentenced.

4—No. 3,679, Nov. 3, 1883. Convicted of assault and sentenced.

5—No. 930, April 14, 1881. Pleaded guilty to carrying a concealed weapon and sentenced.

6—No. 3,678, Jan. 3, 1883. Pleaded guilty to carrying a concealed weapon and sentenced.

7—No. 5,186. Pleaded guilty to carrying a concealed weapon and sentenced.

8—No. 7,242, Dec. 4, 1885. Convicted of carrying a concealed weapon and sentenced.

9—No. 7,241, May 22, 1885. Indicted for assault and battery.

So pernicious to the administration of justice were his doings and methods found that while Judge Roman presided in the Criminal Court he ordered that O'Malley be excluded from the court-room. This was during the time his present associate, Lionel Adams, was District Attorney, and it is a significant fact that the two indictments against O'Malley *for tampering* with witnesses were not brought to trial, but were nolle prossed by the District Attorney just prior to the expiration of his term.

Then comes an exhaustive account of the secret society known as the "Mafia," exposing its iniquities and detailing its crimes. It is charged that part, if not all, of the slain Italians were in this country in violation of the immigration laws. Referring to the wholesale lynching the Grand Jury says:

The assassination of the late Chief of Police shows the culmination of a conspiracy. His death was deemed necessary to prevent the exposure and punishment of criminals whose guilt was being fast established by *his diligent pursuit.* The condition of affairs in this community as to a certain *class of violators* of the law had reached such a state that the law itself was well nigh powerless to deal with them, so far-reaching was their power and influence in the trial of criminal cases. Good citizens were profoundly impressed by the repeated and signal failures of justice. The arts of the perjurer seemed to dominate in the courts, paralyzing and rendering powerless the ends of justice. Certainly this was a desperate situation.

*In the* public meeting above referred to—general and spontaneous in character as truly indicating an uprising of the masses—we doubt if any power at the command of the authorities would have been sufficient to overcome its intentions. Evidence is before us from official sources that eleven persons were killed in the attack on the parish prison. In the careful examination as to citizenship of those men we find that eight of them were beyond question *American citizens, and* another had declared his intention in this court, which act carries with it the renunciation of allegience to his native country.

It is a noteworthy fact in connection with the uprising that no injury whatever was done to either person or property beyond the act which seemed to have been the object of the assemblage at the parish prison. We have referred to the large number of citizens participating in the demonstration, *estimated* by judges at from 6,000 to 8,000, and regarded as a spontaneous uprising of the people. The magnitude of this affair makes it a difficult task to fix the guilt upon any number of the participants—in fact the act seemed to involve the entire people of the parish and city of New Orleans, so profuse was their sympathy and extended their connection with the affair.

In view of these considerations, the thorough examination of the subject has failed to disclose the necessary facts to justify this Grand Jury in presenting indictments. Respectfully submitted.

George H. Vennard, S. R. Graham, W. L. Saxon, P. J. Christian, W. H. Chaffee, Foreman; O. Carriere, G. A. Hoosett, Jr.; G. C. La Faye, Emile E. Hatry, H. Haller, David Stuart, E. Gauche, T. W. Castleman, John Jackson, A. S. Ranlett, W. B. Leonard.

### Women Workers.

In Germany 5,500,000 women earn their living by industrial pursuits; in England, 4,000,000; in France, 3,750,000; in Austria-Hungary about the same; and in America, including all occupations, over 2,700,000.

### Iron or Steel.

To ascertain whether an article is made of steel or iron, pour on the object to be tested a drop of nitric acid 1.2 specific gravity, and after it has acted for one minute rinse with water. If iron, the spot will be of a whitish-gray color; if steel, it will appear as a black stain.

### Try It.

Write down your age in years; double it, add to the product obtained the number 3738, take one-half of the sum, add 22 and deduct your age. The answer will invariably be the number of the current year.—*Arithmeticus.*

1880. 1891.

ELEVEN YEARS' TRADE

Has given us the knowledge of the requirements of the people of this section of the State, and we are prepared as never before to show you the most complete stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Ever exhibited in Northern Michigan, at prices which we know will be satisfactory.

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DRY GOODS

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Our Grocery Department,
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Stoves and Ranges,
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HAY, OATS AND FEED, ❖ WOOD, COAL AND LUMBER,
EVERYTHING IN LUMBERMEN'S SUPPLIES,
AT THE
PIONEER STORE
OF
SALLING, HANSON & CO.,
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

## SOCIETY MEETINGS.

M. E. CHURCH—Rev. S. B. Taylor, Pastor. Services at 10:30 o'clock a.m. and 7½ p.m. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7½ o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. N. J. Geyer, Pastor. Services every Sunday morning and evening at the usual hour. Sunday-school following morning service. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 356, F. & A. M., meets in regular communication on Thursday evening on or before the full of the moon. Transient members are fraternally invited to attend. F. F. THATCHER, W. M.
W. F. BINKELMAN, Secretary.

MARVIN POST, No. 240, G. A. R., meets the second Saturday and fourth Friday in each month. WM. S. CHALKER, Post Com.
J. C. HANSON, Adjutant.

## BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

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GRAYLING EXCHANGE BANK,
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STABLE,
GRAYLING, - - MICHIGAN.
First-class rigs at all times. Good accommodation for farmers' or travelers' teams. Sales made on commission, and satisfaction guaranteed.
CEDAR STREET,
One block north of Finn's store.

A. B. TUTTLE. MAIN J. CONNINE.
TUTTLE & CONNINE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
Oscoda and East Tawas, Mich.

C. W. SMITH,
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,
GRAYLING, MICH.
Office, corner of Michigan and Peninsular Ave. Residence, one door south of Methodist Church.

F. F. THATCHER. H. C. THATCHER.
THATCHER & THATCHER,
PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS,
GRAYLING, MICH.
Office in Thatchers' Drug Store.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE.
A. B. ANDERSON, Proprietor.
GRAYLING, MICH.
The house is thoroughly refitted and every attention will be given to the comfort of guests. Commercial travelers will always find ample accommodation.

GRAYLING HOUSE,
PHELPS & DAVIS, Proprietors,
GRAYLING, MICH.
The Grayling House is conveniently situated, being near the depot and business houses, is newly built, furnished in first-class style, and heated by steam throughout. Every attention will be paid to the comfort of guests. Fine sample-rooms for commercial travelers.

Frank Petee,
TONSORIAL ARTIST,
GRAYLING, MICH.
Shaving and Hair-Cutting done in the latest styles, and to the satisfaction of all. Shop near corner of Michigan Avenue and Railroad Street.
Dec 1,88

CRAWFORD
AVALANCHE.
$1 a Year, in Advance.
Fine Book and Job Printing.
COMMERCIAL STATIONERY A SPECIALTY.

# The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

MEN would be less wicked if they would hunt for fewer opportunities.

THOSE who would not eat the forbidden fruit, should not come near the forbidden tree.

THE number of persons who are said to work on Sundays in this country is two million and a half.

A USEFUL internal remedy for that state of the system which predisposes one to warty growths, is arbor vitæ leaves, and they may be chewed fresh or green.

SIX young bachelor farmers of Lida, Minn., have written to the Mayor of New York for wives. They think that their farm titles ought to catch New York girls.

A KENTUCKIAN who had arrived at majority offered his first vote the other day, but so great was his excitement that he fell in a heap in a dead faint, and could not sit up for an hour.

AT a wedding in Arcadia, Fla., the other day, the bride was married to her ninth husband, and four of her former husbands were present at the ceremony to sympathize with the ninth victim.

A PHYSICIAN remarks that there is a very direct relation between tea drinking and cold feet, and that some women experience a cold perspiration of the soles of the feet as a result of tea drinking.

THE Hartwell, Ga., *Sun* says that for every five miles of the Georgia, Carolina and Northern Railroad a murder has been committed, with which the gangs at work on the road have been connected.

A STERN father in Keya Paha County, Nebraska, with a large family of girls, has passed the cold edict that each beau who frequents the domicile through the winter must contribute a

THE Spanish Government has fully indorsed the action of the Cuban officials in coolly assassinating four state prisoners who had been lied to in an outrageous manner to get them into a trap. Such crimes delight a Spaniard.

THE leading Indians now admit that they never believed in the coming of a new messiah, but that the ghost dances were instituted to work the young men up to a fighting pitch. They were worked up, but they had to settle down again.

AN old man in Germany who was written up in the papers as being 104 years old was proved by court records to be only 89. He was arrested, tried as an impostor, and it took $40 to pay fine and costs. It's a good and proper way to discourage a liar.

A TOWN in Missouri celebrated Washington's birthday on March 21 instead of February 22. The excuse was that they didn't hear about his anniversary until two days before the celebration came off, but they made it a hustler to make up for lost time.

THE three or four French artists who started out two or three years ago to introduce men angels in their pictures of heaven have had to give it up and return to all females. If there is any heaven for men the public won't admit it, at least in the angel business.

THEY were voting for the handsomest girl in Dubuque the other night, at 10 cents a vote, when a "girl" of 40, with a turn-up nose, a freckled face and a cataract in one eye, stepped up and laid down $150 in cash and took the prize over the other thirty-eight competitors.

TWO NEW YORK newspaper men paid out their money for fads the other morning. One paid $4,400 for a jar only large enough to hold a peck of beans, while the other paid a judge $10 for having been on a drunk. It's just as a man feels about those things, you know.

THIRTY years ago there was at Springfield, Ohio, a mischievous boy named Lattler. Recently a number of old citizens of that place have received sums of money aggregating $500 from Dr. Lattler, of Buffalo, to pay for property destroyed in his boyhood pranks.

"TWO YEARS ago Secretary Windom was supposed to be worth two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, but his estate, so far as has been traced, is valued at not above six thousand dollars, of which five thousand dollars is a life insurance policy," says the New York *World*.

THE average prisoner sent to the average Michigan jail is better fed and better lodged than the average laborer, and in addition he is kept warm, furnished with tobacco and a pack of cards, and the majority of them gain ten pounds of flesh for every thirty days they are under lock and key.

MORE than 100 arrests have been made in this country since Valentine's Day of parties who "got even" by sending caricatures on that day. It's an offense against the postal laws, and it is this practice which has brought the custom into such disrepute that it won't be heard of after a year or two more.

A PORTUGUESE scientist, Senhor da Costa, is reported to have discovered an excellent and abundant substitute for gutta-percha in the solidified fluid which issues from the nivol-cantem, a tree that grows wild in the Concan district of the Bombay Presidency, India, where it is generally planted for hedges.

THE Superintendent of the Brooklyn police got hold of a case the other day where a broker had paid a man $600 per year for thirteen years because he one day complimented his wife and chucked her under the chin in a fatherly way. The chucker had submitted to be blackmailed rather than be exposed, but his persecutor stands a good show of going to prison.

THE late Mr. Richard Quincy Pepper, of Horbling, a Lincolnshire grazier, has bequeathed by his will $10 to every child in the parish over 6 and under 12 years of age, "as a nucleus and incentive to industry, carefulness and thrift," and requests his executors to open a Government Savings Bank account for each recipient.

THE rat plague in the fen districts of Lincolnshire, England, is still unabated. Ratcatchers are at work almost daily, and are paid four to six cents a rat killed. On one farm it is said that one man alone killed over 5,000 rats last year. The rats do great damage to the grain stacks and also to the potatoes and roots in pits.

TOM SHERMAN—Father Tom, the Jesuit—is tall, lank, thin, and almost furrowed in face. To see him standing near Senator John or his father when alive, the strong likeness between the three would strike one at a glance. The other son, P. T., or "Cump," as he is called, is an entirely different make of a man, and in face and figure inclines toward the Ewing branch of the family.

IN Honduras bananas are planted eighteen by eighteen feet apart, which is a great waste of land. The Chinese, however, plant them only six to eight feet apart each way, and get from each hill two large bunches annually for three or four years. They allow but two stalks to the hill. At the end of the fourth year, having taken off from 500 to 600 bunches per acre for three years, the land is manured and then plowed and replanted.

SAYS a Boston dentist: "Out of sheer curiosity I dropped in last Saturday night to an auction sale of unclaimed express packages. Buyers can only guess what they are bidding on, for packages are not broken, so the whole thing is a regular lottery. Each buyer generally opens up his package as soon as he gets it. The man next me opened a bundle he had paid fifty cents for. It was full of loose false teeth. He was disgusted, and I bought the lot for $1. Within forty-eight hours them."

FLORAL dinners are still popular with the fashionable world in Paris. The Countess of Pourtales was one of the first to introduce the floral repasts. Whenever she invites her friends to her hospitable board she has some new surprise for them. New festoons of violets tied with knots of blue mauve ribbon are upon the table and upon the silver candelabra. Against wreaths of roses, encircling the plates and glasses, are a forest of little white lilacs, allowing the lights to appear only like so many glow worms in a perfumed bower.

A CORRESPONDENT of a London paper thinks that many medical men would be benefited by the adoption of a medical hat. He has been saved many journeys in the country by the fact that his hat differs from that of other people and he is recognized even on a dark night and often saved the trouble of retracing his steps for several miles. The hat he has adopted is a hard felt, just the shape of an ordinary straw hat, with low crown and flat brim. Of course, the hat is easily changed when on pleasure bent, and the cost is half that of a silk one.

IN point of actual distance covered, the greatest traveler in the world is said to be Chief Engineer Sewell, of the White Star fleet. While in charge of the engine department of the vessels of that line, notably the Britannic, Mr. Sewell completed one hundred and thirty-two round trips between Liverpool and New York, traveling the enormous distance of 818,400 nautical, or 941,000 standard miles, nearly four times the distance between the earth and the moon. This is said to be only about two-thirds of the total distance traversed by Mr. Sewell since he became a sea-going engineer.

THERE can be no doubt that within a measurable distance of time Russia will prove a formidable competitor of every cotton producing country, and there is also no doubt that the facilities she possesses for the production of cotton goods will ultimately enable her to enter into competition on something like equal terms with her rivals in foreign markets. It is only a few years ago that Russia was almost entirely dependent upon the United States for her supply of cotton, and in 1887 as much as $50,000,000 worth of American cotton was imported into the Czar's empire. Since then, however, the foreign importation has fallen off, and the supply has been drawn from Central Asia, where the growing of cotton from American seed was inaugurated a few years ago. Last year nearly 40,000 tons of Turkestan cotton entered Russia over the Transcaspian Railway.

### She Said It.

The modern system of advertising makes the public familiar with the names, and, in some cases, with the countenances of inventors and manufacturers; and so strong is the power of association that, on meeting one of these much-advertised persons as a private individual, it is difficult for some persons to refrain from asking him instantly about the article to which his features seem to be only a sort of trade-mark.

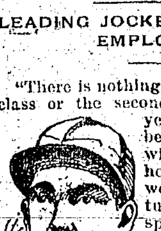
A lady who was making an evening call met a man by the name of Brown, who had invented an improved buttonhole-making attachment for a well-known sewing-machine, and whose name, preceded by a hideous caricature of his face, had been omnipresent in the advertisements for some time. He had two charming daughters whom the lady had seen, not long before, and with whom she had been greatly pleased.

During the entire call she had succeeded in addressing Mr. Brown by his rightful name only by great mental exertions, as another word was constantly trembling on her lips.

At last he rose to go, and with a sigh of relief she heard his "good-evening," to which she responded with her sweetest smile, and added, "Please remember me kindly to the Misses Buttonhole!"—*Youth's Companion.*

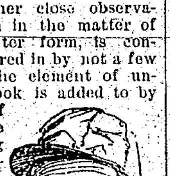
# STARS OF THE TURF.

## LEADING JOCKEYS AND THEIR EMPLOYERS.



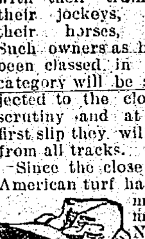
M'LAUGHLIN.

"There is nothing in the great middle-class or the second class to beat this year, and, therefore, I believe that the season will be one of short horses." So spoke a well-known New York turfman to your correspondent. "The season," he added, "will surely be one of many surprises." This opinion, the result of a rather close observation in the matter of winter form, is concurred in by not a few shrewd turfmen. The element of uncertainty in the outlook is added to by the probable action of the association in the concern of clearing the turf of many objectionable and dishonest men, together with their trainers, their jockeys, and their horses, too. Such owners as have been classed in this category will be subjected to the closest scrutiny and at the first slip they will be expelled forever from all tracks.



MURPHY.

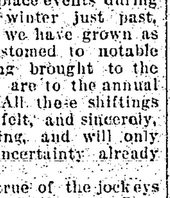
Since the close of racing in 1890 the American turf has lost many of its best, most honorable and most wealthy patrons. No more will we have Hearst, Jerome, Belmont, and some others whose connection with the track was an honor to it. The sales of big stables have been commonplace events during the winter just past, and we have grown as accustomed to notable turf properties being brought to the auction block as we are to the annual sales of yearlings. All these shiftings and changes will be felt, and sincerely, in the practical racing, and will only tend to increase uncertainty already spoken of.



BARNES.

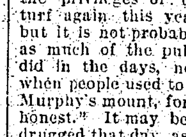
Not less is this true of the jockeys than the owners and the horses. Last year there were a dozen famous jockeys in the saddle. Of that dozen but half will be seen on the big tracks in 1891. Last year the leading men were Hamilton, Taylor, Bergen and Taral. Isaac well, but fell off rapidly.

His decline was swift from that eventful day at Monmouth, when he tried to ride Firenzi after drinking several milk punches that were calculated to confuse a harder head than his. Reports from Lexington, where Murphy has been staying, say that he is ill from the effects of those punches yet. He may be restored to the privileges of the turf again this year, but it is not probable that he will enjoy as much of the public confidence as he did in the days, not many years ago, when people used to say: "We will back Murphy's mount, for we know that he is honest." It may be that Murphy was drugged that day, as he claims, and that an injustice was done him. His friends claim so, and they will make an effort to have him reinstated.



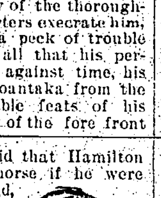
GARRISON.

Bergen proved the star of last season. He made some money and he saved it. That is the reason he feels independent enough to proclaim that he will not ride this year at all; but there are those who say he will. When he is finally listed he will be the first choice of the Haggin stable. He is not more than 22, and is as fractious as many of the thoroughbreds he strides. Starters execrate him, and he has turned up a peck of trouble more than once. For all that his performance on Salvator against time, his work in pulling out Loantaka from the ruck and other notable feats of his stamp him as a jockey of the fore front rank and order.



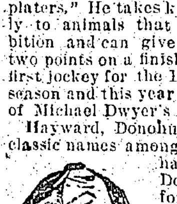
TARAL.

It has often been said that Hamilton would mount a sawhorse if he were ordered to do so: and, farthermore, mark ye, he would be somewhere near the judges' stand when the race was at an end. This young man has had more hard knocks, has ridden more horses and has shown a better average than any jockey of late years. He is a graduate of Brighton Beach and was once the ideal of the "selling platers." He takes kindly to animals that are out of ambition and can give Fitzpatrick one or two points on a finish. Hamilton was the first jockey for the Belmont people last season and this year he wears the colors of Michael Dwyer's stable.



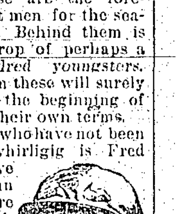
"MARTY" BERGEN.

Hayward, Donohue, and Shauer are classic names among jockeys, but they have refused to retire. Donohue is more than forty years old and Hayward is close up. Indeed, as the turf reporters say, you can cover the three of them with a blanket. These are the foremost men for the season. Behind them is a crop of perhaps a hundred youngsters. From these will surely develop a few who at the beginning of next year can dictate their own terms.



DONOHUE.

Another of the stars who have not been thrown out by the whirligig is Fred Taral. Few riders have a better reputation than he, and his services are in constant demand. Taral used to ride in the West years ago, and enjoyed the confidence of Western men as he does East. He is a careful, painstaking man, not so brilliant as some of the others, but he is reliable and gets the most out of a valuable horse without injuring the animal. His finishes are strong and well judged. His services have been retained by Walcott & Campbell, and it is reported he will get $12,000 for riding that firm's horses.



HAYWARD.

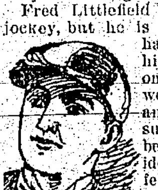
It is not because of any symptoms of senility that Jockey Taylor is called "Old George Taylor." It is purely a term of affection, for Taylor is really a man of splendid disposition. He is not more than thirty and has demonstrated that as a jockey he has tried and sterling merit. Taylor's first lessons were learned on the winter tracks, but he outgrew that soon and was with Pierre Lorrillard last year. This season he will handle the reins for the "Rancocos" stables. Taylor's best spirit appears and his brightest work has been done in long-distance races. He is skillful in the handling of horses and he is a splendid judge of thoroughbreds.

TAYLOR.

"Snapper" Garrison is, in a way, like the horse Barnum, a good old "has-been" of the days gone by. He has lost his popularity, and what is worse he has acquired an overplus of adipose tissue that might be fitting anywhere except on the bones of a jockey. He will ride in welter weight events. Garrison bought a good string of horses for himself, but he will not make much money out of his investment. "Jimmy" McLaughlin has retired as often as Patti, but he now announces that he will do his farewell act this season. He will have some work to do for Phil Dwyer, and if he can manage to keep his weight without fatality, he will be Mr. Dwyer's leading rider.

LITTLEFIELD.

Fred Littlefield is not exactly a star jockey, but he is a masterly rider and has some future before him. He is considered one of the best light weight men on the turf, and in handicaps with suitable weights he can be careless as to the identity of the other fellows. He is a boy of 21, modest, and of excellent habits. He was with the Morris interest last season, and has remained for this. With him may be classed "Pike" Barnes. In 1889 Barnes had the record for winning mounts. He is a skillful finisher, and is a rarely keen judge of the possibilities that are in a horse. Last season he was with the Santa Anita stables, and will ride under the same colors this season.



SHAUER.

## A HOME-MADE VOLCANO.

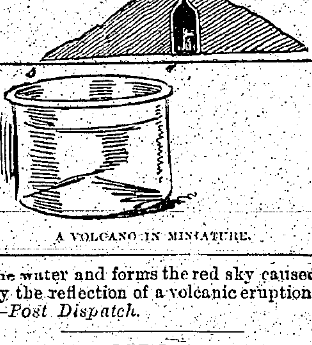
### A Very Clever Trick that Illustrates the Eruption of a Mountain of Fire.

An easy, cunning trick, forsooth! Instructive besides for our little ones, who learn in school of the eruptions of the volcanoes and have no idea what they look like.

A tolerably good-sized glass vessel is needed and a little mound of plaster of paris, but this mound must be left open in the rear. (See sectional cut.) Into this hollow space is placed a small bottle of claret, and a fine small hole is bored through the center of the cork.

The vessel is then filled two-thirds with water. It will not be long before a red stream shoots on high from the top of the mountain. By stirring the water a little before admitting the spectators to view the diminutive explosion the stream of red will also move about, thus increasing the illusion of a volcanic eruption.

Why does the claret ascend unaided from the bottle? Because water is heavier than wine and forces its way way through the tiny hole, driving out the claret, which gathers at the top of the water and forms the red sky caused by the reflection of a volcanic eruption. —*Post Dispatch.*

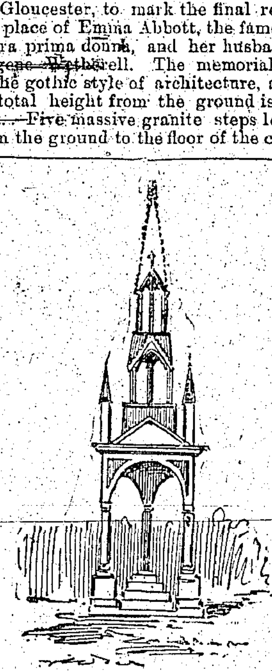


A VOLCANO IN MINIATURE.

## EMMA ABBOTT'S MONUMENT.

### An Imposing Shaft Erected by Direction of the Late Singer at Gloucester, Mass.

The handsomest mortuary memorial ever erected in any cemetery in the State of Massachusetts is now in process of construction and will be erected in the beautiful Oak Grove Cemetery of Gloucester, to mark the final resting place of Emma Abbott, the famous opera prima donna, and her husband, Eugene Wetherell. The memorial is of the gothic style of architecture, and its total height from the ground is 57 feet. Five massive granite steps lead from the ground to the floor of the canopy, and under this floor the ashes of the famous songstress will be placed.



The interior arrangement of the tomb is novel. The lower compartment contains the casket in which the body of Mr. Wetherell is incased; this in turn is inclosed in a catacomb receptacle of pure white marble, hermetically sealed, on top of which will be built a unique Columbarium to receive the remains of Mrs. Wetherell (nee Abbott). The heavy slab of Quincy granite composing the center piece of the floor will securely seal the receptacle.

From the base up the memorial is to be of selected Westerly granite. The carved pillars supporting the three sections will be highly polished, while the remaining decorative work shown in the cut is to be carved in the rough, in high relief. The apex of the monument will be crowned by a carving of the lamp of life.

This memorial was selected by Miss Abbott from a great number of designs submitted to her by the principal constructors of this class of work, both at home and abroad.

# MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE

THE Senate, on the 5th, passed bills providing for the incorporation of mutual provident associations of miners; authorizing the organization of companies for construction of union railroad stations and depots; providing for extra clerks in the office of the Supreme Court reporter; also a bill appropriating $46,000 for current expenses of the Blind School 1891-2. The House in committee of the whole agreed to the bill creating the Thirty-first Judicial Circuit from the counties of Ontonagon and Gogebic. Mr. Gibbon's bill reducing the legal rate of interest to 5 per cent, had all after the enacting clause stricken out, but when the committee rose the House refused to concur and the bill was placed on order of third reading. There is a very lively fight in the House over a bill creating the new county of Dickinson from Menominee, Iron and Marquette Counties.

THE House, on the 6th, defeated the bill appropriating $30,000 to aid in entertaining the National G. A. R. Encampment at Detroit in August. The vote was reconsidered and the bill tabled. The House passed the Senate bill creating the Thirty-first Judicial Circuit from the counties of Ontonagon and Gogebic; appropriating $10,000 for the collection of labor and industrial statistics. The joint Committee on Military and State Affairs reported favorably the Dodge bill providing a bounty of $100 each to soldiers of the rebellion, and in committee of the whole agreed to the Agricultural College appropriation bill. The Senate passed the House bill providing for a stenographer for each of the Justices of the Supreme Court and defeated the Brown local option bill.

THE House, on the 7th, by a party vote passed the once defeated bill creating the new county of Dickinson out of territory taken from Iron, Ontonagon and Marquette Counties. The Senate passed the House bill changing the method of inspecting kerosene oil and reducing the test about 17 degrees, which will reduce the price 2½ cents per gallon. It is reported that a scheme has been fixed up to end the war between St. Joseph and Benton Harbor by consolidating the two towns, discarding the old names of both, and giving the joint city an entirely new appellation. President Palmer addressed a joint meeting of both branches of the Legislature in favor of a $200,000 appropriation for Michigan's exhibit at the World's Fair. President Palmer dilated at length upon the greatness of the Fair, and said that it would be the school for humanity of this generation. He would rather his boy would stay a week in the Exposition than spend two years in the Michigan University. Secretary Ben Butterworth spoke in detail of the plans of the Fair. He believed it was to be the event of the century. Several others urged a liberal appropriation. The President and Secretary have made a winning campaign so far as the Legislature is concerned, but to their surprise were assured by Gov. Winans that he was disposed to veto the bill if it appropriated over $75,000.

ON the 8th, the Senate passed a bill abolishing the State Forestry Commission, which was created by the Legislature of 1887. The commission is composed of the State Board [illegible] was of a temporary nature. Its purpose as assigned by the act creating it being to inquire into the extent to which the Michigan forests are being destroyed by fire and wasteful cutting, and the effects of the lessening of the timbered surface of the country upon the water supply and the conditions of the climate. The introducers of the bill abolishing the commission claim that its reports are unsatisfactory, and that but little of practical value has been accomplished. Bills appropriating $30,000 for the Agricultural College and providing for township school districts in the Upper Peninsula passed the House.

### Storm Extractors.

The notion that rain can be compelled to fall wherever desired by artificial agitation of the clouds has possessed men's minds—or, rather, some men's—for a number of years. A civil engineer in Illinois, named Powers, has recently published a book on the subject in which he maintains the soundness of the theory with much plausible argument and extensive citation of practical illustration, covering every country in which gunpowder is used in warfare. The author's argument is curious, and cannot fail to impress the careful reader with the belief that the idea is at least within the limit of possibility. At all events, the Government has determined to give it a trial. The papers inform us that Professor Carl Myers, of Frankfort, N. Y., has recently returned from Washington, D. C., where he was called to consult with officials regarding the carrying out of an extensive scheme for promoting rainfalls in arid regions, or during seasons of prolonged drought, by producing concussions in upper atmospheres, for which Congress has made appropriations. Prof. Myers will begin operations with one hundred balloons of various sizes. The charge of mixed gases will be exploded at various heights through the medium of galvanic batteries and electric cables which will serve both to retain captive balloons and conduct the electric spark to explosive compounds. The necessary work will be done on his balloon farm at Frankfort, where the oxygen and hydrogen will be generated. Experiments will be made at Frankfort and near Washington; finally the sky-stormers will be taken to the arid regions of Texas, Colorado and other States. Theory and statistics favor the successful issue of the experiments. —*American Analyst.*

### Country Roads.

There is not a rural town within boarding distance of a great city which could not at slight expense assure itself all the city boarders that it could accommodate by the simple process of systematically and intelligently improving and beautifying its roads. If it were to appoint a town committee with power to employ experts, or to obtain expert advice, and to carry out the suggestions thus obtained in road improvement, the mere public advertisment of that proceeding would attract boarders from all directions. The expense would not be great. In nearly every case the gravel or cracked stone necessary for the construction of a serviceable, well-drained road can be obtained within moderate distance. There is, for example, in some parts of Orange County, in New York State, a kind of soft red sandstone to be found in great abundance, which crushes readily under the wheels and makes a hard, firm road-bed, which is never dusty and never muddy, which is yielding to the horses' feet and most agreeable to ride over. Ordinary gravel can be used with almost equally good results. The main thing is to secure something like scientific knowledge in the construction of the road and in the mixture of material. The vicious idea that anybody can make a road by shoveling dirt into the middle of it from the gutter, or, what is the same thing in a wholesale form, hauling it there by means of a "scraper," must be abandoned at the outset, and not only abandoned but prohibited. Until that is done no reform will be possible—*The Century.*

### Fashions in Jewelry.

FINE lizard-skin purses are provided with silver locks and corners.

SILVER-MOUNTED rock crystal pitchers and claret jugs are in demand.

IN some of the finger rings the gems are set entirely around the finger.

FOR chatelaines there are tiny pencils encircled with an enameled snake.

THE latest in prayer books and hymnals are those with gold-mounted shell covers.

## WHAT GLOVES ARE MADE OF.

### How the World Is Ransacked for Suitable Material.

"Many of the gloves that are sold in this country under the comprehensive title of 'kid,'" said a glove manufacturer, "are really made of goatskin. There is hardly a country in the world that does not supply some sort of materials which are made into gloves, and many of which pass for kid in the retail stores. The supply of kidskins of the finest quality is naturally limited. The greater part is absorbed in the manufacture of women's gloves. Men's gloves, therefore, are frequently made of fine lambskin, which is better than the second-rate kid. The genuine, fine kidskins are mainly of French origin, and those obtained from the mountain slopes of Southern France are world-famed for their excellence. All the best conditions of climate, air, and diet appear to unite in exactly the degree required to secure perfection in this district. Nowhere else are the conditions equally favorable, although kidskins of great excellence are produced throughout the mountain ranges of Southern Europe. Their production is the principal industry among the mountaineers.

"Great pains must be taken to secure the softness and delicacy of texture and freedom from blemish which form the value of the kidskins. The diet is the most important factor, and mother's milk is required to keep the kid in perfect condition. If the animal is allowed to eat grass, its value declines, as the skin immediately begins to grow harder and coarser in texture. To keep the skin in perfect condition, the young kid is kept closely penned and carefully guarded against injury from scratches, bruises, and so on. As soon as the kids have reached the age at which their skins are in the best condition for the glover, they are killed, and the skins are sold to traveling peddlers, who bear them to the great centers of the tanning industry at Grenoble, Annonay, Milhau, and Paris.

"Fine lambskins are raised in great quantities in Southern Europe and throughout Hungary, Servia, Bulgaria, and Roumania. The American glovemakers buy most of their lambskins at Vienna and Muhlburg.

"London is the chief market of all the miscellaneous skins. Here may be found the Cape sheepskins, tough and durable, from the Cape of Good Hope; colt and calfskins from Buenos Ayres and other cities of South America; hogskins from Mexico and Brazil; antelope from India, Brazil, Colorado, and Africa. Of late years many of these skins have been brought directly to New York, and American buyers no longer find it necessary to go to London. While fine lambskins are the staple in men's gloves, coltskins are rapidly coming into favor, and fine calfskins are also extensively used. Each has a grain peculiar to itself, which, while not visible to the ordinary buyer, can be instantly perceived by the expert.

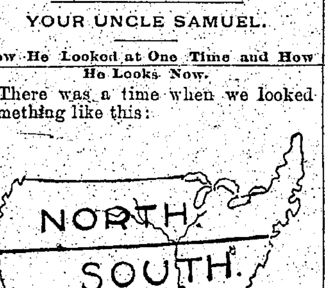
"Calfskins are good-looking, soft, and pliable, but are apt to crack. This fault is not found in coltskins, which are durable and handsome, and in many respects make model gloves. The wrinkles are objectionable, but these disappear when the glove is on the hand. The 'jacks' of Venezuela contribute the majority of deerskins at present. The castor comes from the antelopes of the West. Heavy leather gloves are obtained from elks. Hogskins are used to a moderate extent. Patnas or Calcutta ox hides are also used.

"Every invoice of heavy skins contains more or less curiosities, and the kind of leather that will be evolved from a stray moose, muskox, llama, or kangaroo skin depends upon the skins that accompany it. Dogskins are occasionally made up into gloves, but their use is very uncommon. Everything that goes by the name of dogskin nowadays is likely to be Cape sheep. Ratskin gloves are about as frequent as rat sauties in Chinese laundries."—*New York Sun.*

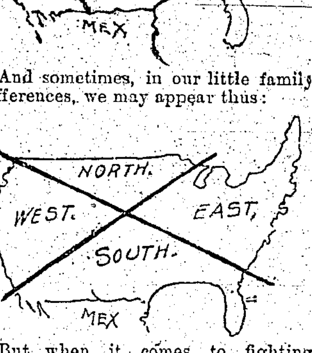
## YOUR UNCLE SAMUEL.

### How He Looked at One Time and How He Looks Now.

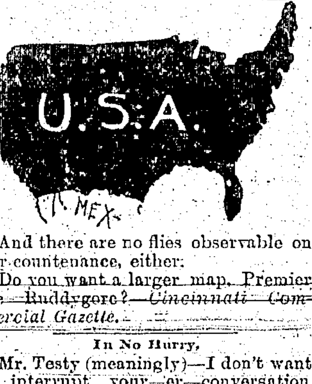
There was a time when we looked something like this:



And sometimes, in our little family differences, we may appear thus:



But when it comes to fighting foreigners we are just like this:



And there are no flies observable on our countenance, either.

Do you want a larger map, Premier De Ruddygore?—*Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.*

### In No Hurry.

Mr. Testy (meaningly)—I don't want to interrupt your—er—conversation with my daughter, but the—er—last car goes by at 12.

Mr. Staylate (with composure)—Thanks, many thanks, but there's a big German ball up town, and a conductor told me the cars would begin running again at 2.—*New York Weekly.*

THE Legislature of Maryland will be asked soon to consider a bill for an act to impose a tax upon bachelors. It will be a practical revival of a statute in force 100 years ago.

THERE are nearly 25,000 school teachers in Pennsylvania.

# MICHIGAN HAPPENINGS.

## INCIDENTS THAT HAVE LATELY OCCURRED.

### An Interesting Summary of the More Important Doings of Our Neighbors—Weddings and Deaths—Crimes, Casualties, and General News Notes.

THE Saginaw Bay tributaries will furnish the following amounts of logs: The Tittabawassee, about 300,000,000 feet; Cass River, 4,000,000; Flint and Bad Rivers, 4,000,000; Kawkawlin, 8,500,000; Saginaw, 16,000,000; and the Rifle and Au Gres, 50,000,000, making a total of 382,000,000 for the streams this season, against 380,000,000 last season. But the logs brought in from outside points will be much in excess of last year.

THE trout stories have not yet started, and so a Monroe duck-hunter wants to get in his work early, and this is how he says he captured a flock of wild ducks. The birds were didapers, and every time he shot they would dive and dodge. The hunter and liar says he lighted a cigar and puffed just as rapidly as he could. In this way he kept the whole flock down until it was drowned.

OSCEOLA COUNTY'S Court House war is ended, and three Cadillac toughs are bitter against Reed City, because, after going there and voting for the removal, they were not given even a dinner. Osceola's vote was larger by several hundred than ever before, anyway.

AT Bay City, Robert Smith, who shot his brother Jude, has been convicted of murder in the first degree. The jury was out sixteen hours. Jude and Robert Smith were farmers living near Linwood, Bay County. The tragedy happened on Saturday evening, Dec. 6, and resulted from a quarrel between the two men over a stick of timber. Robert told Jude not to dare to move it to his farm. He then went into the house, and, returning with a shot-gun, fired at his brother when less than twenty feet away. Jude died instantly.

THE Michigan Gazetteer for 1891 has just come from the presses of R. L. Polk & Company. The volume is a great improvement upon its excellent predecessor and it has 2,100 pages full of matter pertaining to the State. It contains a railroad map of the State, a comprehensive history of Michigan, the product of its chief industries, State officers, Senators and members of Congress, the Judiciary of the State, all State institutions, their boards and officers, all State associations and boards, agricultural societies, county seats and county officers, bank and bankers, newspapers and postoffices, telephone offices, steamboat lines, railroads, express offices, and a classified directory of Michigan business men.

THE contract for building the northern extension of the Chicago and West Michigan Railway has been let to McLain & Co., of Coldwater. The work must be finished within a year. Work will be begun at once and 300 men will be employed.

FRANK SAVARIO, a Mafia Italian, who stabbed a Saginaw girl to death recently, had armed himself with an improvised dagger and plotted to kill the turnkey as soon as he was lodged in jail. He is now at Jackson on a seven-years stay.

THE little pill doctors held their annual State meeting at Grand Rapids, May 19, 20. The papers will be on ophthalmology, otology, laryngology, gynæcology, pædology and other light, breezy topics of current interest.

MANY West Michigan farmers are contracting their peaches at $1 per bushel for their entire crops. The yield is expected to be simply immense.

THE forest fires in Iosco County were extinguished by heavy rains.

DR. HENRY C. BAKER, of the State Board of Health, has been elected Treasurer of the National Society of Boards of Health.

A. C. GORMLEY, the university student who won the first prize in an oratorical contest among the big colleges of the Northwest, is paying his way through college by sticking type during his spare hours.

ITHACA will reflect itself by electric lights.

MRS. BENJAMIN D. WITBECK, of Kalamazoo, sues the Michigan Central for $20,000 for killing her husband last December.

SHARP frosts visited many points in the fruit belt, and early peaches and small fruits suffered considerable damage.

A MOST tragic situation growing out of the forest fires was found at Mann's Siding. The flames were being driven in front of a terrific wind, and before they were aware of any danger a school teacher and her little flock were completely cut off from escape. The flames on all sides were shooting from thirty to fifty feet in the air. The little crowd rushed back into the school house, closed the door and wooden blinds and were ready to be sacrificed. This was the situation when a posse of neighbors rushed through the fire and reached them.

THE coroner's jury at Monroe placed no blame upon Turnkey Tehrer, who shot two tramps fatally the other day when they made an assault upon him. The officer testified he carried his revolver in the front pocket of his pantaloons, and this saved his life. The moment the negroes jumped upon him they made a dive to get his gun from the hip-pocket. Before they discovered what was being done, one was shot dead and the other quickly followed.

AT Kalamazoo Elliott Moore, boot and shoe dealer, was knocked down by three men and robbed of $60. He cannot give a description of the men.

JOHN JOHNSON, who was hurt at Reed City by the bursting of an emery wheel, died. It was found that the plow point which he was grinding was driven through his liver, crushing it to a jelly.

WHILE fishing at Spring Brook, Thos. Dorgan, a well-known resident of Kalamazoo, died of heart disease. A live trout was found in his basket.

BURGLARS broke into Hugh Logan's safe at Seney and stole $1,000 and six gold watches. They escaped on a handcar.

KID SMITH, one of the burglars whom the Monroe turnkey shot, has been shipped to Ann Arbor to give the medical boys a chance to see what sort of stuff desperate criminals are made of.

ROBT. SMITH was found guilty by a jury at Bay City of murdering his brother Judson.

JACOB POST, a farmer of Trumbull, was run down while walking on the railway track and killed.

WM. McCALLUM, of West Bay City, had both legs boiled in brine the other day. From the knees down he was terribly burned.

HERBERT TYSON, who had both feet amputated by a freight car the other day at Kalamazoo, stopped his moaning long enough to tell his pa not to forget to return a new pair of shoes which he now had no use for. He is plucky.

THE 6-year-old son of Clark Rawson, living near Hersey, was accidentally run over by a wagon load of lumber and instantly killed.

MRS. CHAS. BALLARD, of St. Charles, came home from a neighborly call and found her baby head first in a pail of hot water. The little one died in a few hours.

SAGINAW wants to bond for $200,000 to construct three new bridges.

# The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.

GRAYLING, - - - MICHIGAN.

REVENGE is the only debt which it is wrong to pay.

OVER 38,000 copyrights were granted to American authors during the past calendar year.

THE cotton yield for 1890 is now placed at 8,100,000 bales, as against 7,300,000 bales for the year 1889.

THE number of visitors to New York City every month is greater than the total number of its fixed residents.

TEHAMA COUNTY, Cal., paid out $795 for scalps in December. The lot included 5 lions, 108 coyotes, 63 wildcats, 1,952 rabbits, 53 crows, 10 bears and 2 eagles.

A LITTLE boy of Smithboro the other day blew into a loaded gun and out into the unknown land. This is but one more warning to little boys that blowing is a bad method of getting on in life.

VERESTCHAGIN intends to visit the far West to paint the Sioux and other Indians. He will be astonished when he discovers how artistically the various members of the Bull family paint themselves.

PROBABLY the largest fee ever received by a lawyer in this country was that paid to John E. Parsons, of New York, who is said to have received $400,000 for services rendered in organizing the sugar trust.

A WOMAN fell overboard in Jupiter Inlet, Fla., and was eaten by a shark. For three years her husband has done nothing but hunt Jupiter Inlet sharks, and up to date has landed about 300 of them, and is still fishing.

DR. TRIPLETT has found that a diet of good, ripe, tart apples tends to diminish the appetite for liquors, if used by persons unable to control such appetite. He claims more satisfactory results from this than any other mode of treatment of dypsomania.

A NATIVE of Borneo stole a hammock belonging to an English missionary, and his chief sentenced him to eat his plunder or lose his head. He was given seven days in which to tickle his palate with the outfit, and he accomplished the feat. He is now "heap honest."

THE Sultan of Turkey is at present an ardent student of the German language. He was able to carry on a short conversation in German with the ambassador recently sent by the Emperor of Germany to Constantinople. He professed great admiration for the poetry of Heine and Geibel.

THE average citizen firmly believes that he has a legal right to shoot anyone discovered robbing his hen house or clothes line, but in the last year five citizens of different States have been sent to prison for banging away at such visitors. They are not shootable offenses in any State.

IT is recalled of General Sherman that he did not like a broad story any more than General Grant, of whom this anecdote is related: Some one in a company, where he was present began by way of a preface, "I believe there are no ladies present." "No," said Grant; "but there are gentlemen."

A MAN in Cincinnati has made affidavit that he called up an acquaintance by telephone and had a five-minutes' chat and then learned that the man had been dead two hours when he helloed him up. It is hoped the dead man got satisfaction over the wire. That is more than any live one will ever get.

WHEN the face is peppered with black heads or comedones there is always a faulty state of the system back of it, and the evacuation from the pores of the skin of these sebacious plugs is favored by the local use twice a day of a solution composed of ether one ounce, ammon. carb. one drachm, boracic acid twenty grains, water two ounces.

THE Queen of Spain is laboring under a mania of hallucination that she will some day come to want, and she is therefore laying away every penny she can rake and scrape. She even borrows small coins of the pages about the palace and forgets to repay them, and the other day she was caught selling fourteen pairs of her old shoes for four cents per pair.

AN Ohio man followed his runaway wife down to Arkansas to discover that he had no more authority to order her return home than any other man had, and one in New York had his wife arrested to discover that she was his equal partner in law and could not steal the common funds. When your wife pops out from under your thumb it doesn't do any good to kick.

AT the battle of Antietam George Smith a private in a New York regiment, was struck between the shoulders by a solid six-pound ball. He had on his knapsack, and while he was knocked a distance of thirty-five feet and looked upon as dead, he was on his legs after about a year and is now a hearty man. The missile loosened six teeth so that he spat them out.

A PHYSICIAN who gave one hundred hospital patients a dose of sweetened water and soon after entered the room apparently greatly agitated saying he had by mistake administered a powerful emetic, thus tested the relative power of imagination of the two sexes. Four-fifths were affected by the supposed emetic, mainly men, while those not affected were all women.

AN English naturalist who put in two years at a boarding house, spent the next five in tracing the bedbug back to his native lair. He found perfectly authentic information to prove that the insect existed and was full of business in the year 120 B. C. He was even found in the camps of the army, and no war fleet was deemed fitted out without a liberal sprinkling.

IN New York, the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor has begun the erection of a building for free public baths, with twenty-four large apartments for the bathers, using shower or spray baths instead of plunge baths or tubs. Tickets calling for a towel and a cake of soap will be sold at five cents each. There will be accommodations to wash 1,000 persons daily.

A SAVANNAH banker says that in the western part of North Carolina there are several counties amid almost inaccessible mountains of which there is as little known to the outside world as there is of Central Africa. No railroads penetrate this region. The natives have no idea of morality, live in a manner little above the lowest brutes and have absolutely no knowledge of the world outside their own communities. Polygamy is practiced with shameless openness and marriage ceremonies are rare.

THE pupils of American schools will shudder at the thought of Bismarck's period of study, when, as he said recently, that he had at school to work thirteen hours a day. It gave him no time to keep up his music, though he was and is, he declares, fond of it "above everything, especially Beethoven. It is true I am not the man to take a ticket in order to sit and listen to music on a narrow seat, but I have always liked music at home. Up to my thirties, when I made the acquaintance of my very musical life, I always regretted that I could not keep the music hour in my plan of lessons."

A GENTLEMAN from the West, spending a few days in Washington, called on his Congressman, who is also his townsman. The conversation turning upon home matters and home people, the constituent asked if it was true that Mr. ——, a department clerk from their county, was going to marry an heiress. The Congressman said the engagement had been announced. "Is it a love-match?" asked the constituent; "or is he going to marry her for money?" "Going to marry her for her money, of course," answered the Congressman; "and he makes no secret of it, either. I heard him speak of her as his *financee* right out in a crowd the other day."

"I'VE often thought of you newspaper editors," said a well-known Detroit clergyman, "when some day not feeling especially in the mood, I found it exceedingly difficult to evolve my sermon. It has been and is still something of a mystery how on so short a notice as often happens, an editor will turn out a clear, emphatic, and efficacious editorial which has the merit also of brevity and elegance. I know, by experience, that it is fairly easy to write acceptably when not limited by space, but what puzzles me is how editors set their ideas down so well and so completely in from two to six inches of space. I suppose it's all a matter of training and natural selection."

MANY years ago, a French gentleman was invited to 5-o'clock tea at Bath, where the guests sat around the room in a stiff circle, holding their teacups in their left hands and eating hot-buttered waffles and chipped smoked venison with the fingers of their right, from plates in their laps. Waiters handed about tea and coffee, and the French gentleman, unaware that the position of the teaspoon in the empty cup returned to the waiter indicated whether or not it was to be replenished, politely drank fourteen cups of tea, and then, in despair, pocketed the cup and saucer, until the general rising of the company enabled him to rid himself of them.

WHEN a young man, the late Charles Bradlaugh was a strong believer in Christianity, and a member of a Bible class in the parish Sunday school. While thus studying the Bible, he came across one or two apparent contradictions, and went to the rector for light. But the rector was a stern man of the old school, and, instead of helping the young man out of his difficulty, rebuked him severely for daring to find any difficulty in God's book, and advised him to believe everything he read in it without asking any questions. The advice was well meant, but it was the worst that could have been given in this particular case. The young man at once quit studying the Bible or believing in it, and the rest of his career is known to the world.

### Sagacious Monster.

Arthur Clay sends to the London *Spectator* the following instance of the sagacity of the elephant. It was told me, he says, by Mr. Quay—at the time a non-commissioned officer in the First Battalion of the Sixteenth Rifles, but now one of her Majesty's yeomen of the guard. In 1853 his regiment was marching from Peshawur to Kopulvie, and was accompanied by a train of elephants. It was the duty of the mahout in charge of each elephant to prepare twenty chupatties or flat cakes made of coarse flour, for his charge. When the twenty chupatties were ready they were placed before the elephant, who, during the process of counting, never attempted to touch one of them until the full number was completed. On the occasion related by Mr. Quay one of the elephants had seized the opportunity of his mahout's attention being distracted for a moment to steal and swallow one of the chupatties. When the mahout, having finished the preparation, began to count them out he of course discovered the theft and presented his charge with nineteen in place of the usual number. The elephant instantly appreciated the fact of there being one less than he had a right to expect, and refused to touch them, expressing his indignation by loud trumpetings. This brought the conductor of the elephant line (with whom Mr. Quay had been in conversation) on the scene. Having heard the explanation of the mahout, the conductor decided that the mahout was in fault for not keeping a better lookout, and ordered him to provide the twentieth cake at his own cost. When this was prepared and added to the pile the elephant at once accepted and ate them.

# THE SUMMER GIRL.

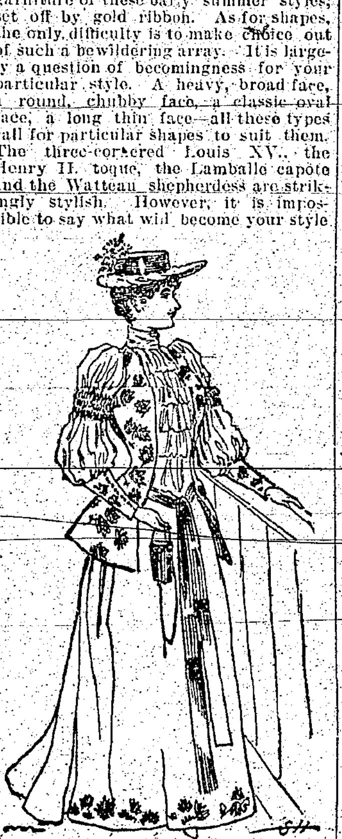
## SHE'S A NECESSITY AS WELL AS AN ORNAMENT.

### American Women Do Not Give Too Much Time to Dress—Instability in Dress Is an Evidence of Civilization—Styles for the Season—Hats and Capotes Particularly Becoming.

[NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.]

DON'T you think that our women give too much time and thought to dress?" queried a cynical male friend of me the other day. "Not at all," was my reply, "for without these constant changes in fashion life would tend to grow monotonous and to lose its zest, which would be very deplorable. For you will find," I continued, "that just in proportion as a nation increases in civilization does it manifest a fickleness, an instability with regard to personal adornment, so much so, that if you will show me a nation that never changes its fashions I'll show you one which has dropped out of the world's great movement toward a better condition of things."

Particularly becoming this year are both hats and capotes in fancy straw, lace patterns, trimmed with flowers and velvet ribbons. Some have the bows ornamented with an agrafe of Rhinestones. Lace enters largely into the garniture of these early summer styles, set off by gold ribbon. As for shapes, the only difficulty is to make choice out of such a bewildering array. It is largely a question of becomingness for your particular style. A heavy, broad face, a round, chubby face, a classic oval face, a long thin face—all these types call for particular shapes to suit them. The three-cornered Louis XV., the Henry II. toque, the Lamballe capote and the Watteau shepherdess are strikingly stylish. However, it is impossible to say what will become your style of beauty. The one safe way is to try a hat on after it is completely trimmed, and even then there may be times when you are not certain of your own good taste. In such cases rely upon the judgment of some friend who has established her reputation as a woman of good taste.



Reverting to the elegant outdoor costumes mentioned above let me begin by calling your attention to the figure in the initial illustration, which is clad in an extremely stylish jacket bodice in bronze plisse faille and pale Havana cloth, the latter being all covered with darker bronze passementerie designs. The sash is in white surah and the skirt in pale and dark violet striped sicilienne. The hat is of chestnut and white striped velvet with a bunch of pale pink roses on the top; white gloves with brown stitching to match and white sunshade. Such a costume when carefully and artistically made up with most scrupulous attention to detail becomes, in fact, a genuine harmony in color, appealing to the eye with all the delightful power with which a fine musical composition appeals to the ear.

All indications point to a brilliant season for the summer girl, and I must say I rejoice at it, for my heart goes out to her. Her face is as beaming as a bunch of tulips, her eyes as dark and soft as pansies, her heart as light as the downy seeds of the dandelion, her voice rings like the first notes of the bobolink, and, beautiful though she is, she is not merely an ornament; she is an absolute necessity, for if she didn't exist it would be necessary for us to create her. Hence, I cry out a welcome to the summer girl.

In my second illustration you catch a glimpse of this charming apparition which a little later carries balm and boodle to the expectant landlord, who well knows that without her his long verandahs will appear dreary and deserted. She wears a long, stylish open jacket—a perfect dream of loveliness, as you will be willing to admit, I'm sure, when I have fully described it. Imagine the effect of such a long open jacket made up in dark silver-gray satin and embroidered with bright red flowers and bright green leaves! Dazzling, must it not be? especially when it opens upon a perfect cascade, nay, cataract, of white lace, tumbling with a plastron effect from throat to waist. It will be noted that while the deep cuffs of the jacket are embroidered, the sleeves are left plain, being, however, fully pleated in a very stylish manner. The skirt is also in plain dark-silver satin, the girdle being in garnet velvet. The hat which is worn with this handsome outdoor costume is very original in its make-up, being a chestnut straw with a wide ribbon of chestnut velvet and a bunch of Parma violets. Round the brim there is a twist of white tulle embroidered.

I notice some very pretty cloth costumes made up in excellent taste. Some have straight plain skirts in combination with a cassock-like bodice with open basques, vest in different colored cloth, fully embroidered. Others have a polonaise-like tunic, with embroidery in front on both sides, opening on an embroidered vest, which embroidery is continued down the skirt, and there is also deep embroidery at the bottom of the skirt.

A very stylish Watteau jacket in cardinal cloth had a black and gold passementerie yoke ending in points.

The third illustration sets forth an attractive costume in cloth and silk, a combination of gray cloth and indigo and sulphur striped surah, the latter figuring as exaggerated revers, shoulder ornaments, and pocket-flaps, and also serving to relieve the plainness of the skirt as a border ornament. A big flat black straw hat is worn with this striking cloth costume, trimmed with a wreath of pale pink roses and a black feather aigrette.

At every turn I see extremely pretty dresses made up in crepe de chine, foulards or striped taffetas trimmed with lace or with black or brown guipure, the use of the latter material being intended to break the straight lines of the plain skirts, for which reason it is applied in the shape of Louis XVI. flounces at the bottom of the skirt. On the bodice, the guipure is draped fichu-style. In crepe and crepon dresses a guipure yoke sets off the bodice which is pleated and crossed in front under a ribbon ceinture. The sleeves are full and end in deep cuffs of the guipure only, so as to display the arm.

My last illustration is such a foulard dress as I have been alluding to. This particular one is made up with great taste and with the white felt Louis XIII. hat imparts a very picturesque air to the wearer. There is a white lace yoke and sleeves, and the bodice is finished with brace-like shoulder bands. The sleeves have shoulder pieces of the foulard. The cut-out is bordered with a lace ruche, which also reappears at the wrists. This foulard should be lined with muslin and the edges of the bodice finished with a narrow piping. The braces meet on the shoulders and are fastened with small buttons. There is no decollete at the back.

A tasteful costume for a young girl may be made of some appropriate woolen stuff with a long sleeveless jacket having crenelated basques, the same finish in miniature appearing at the armhole. The dress must be made princess style. Striped woolen materials may also be stylishly made up with velvet corslet and plastrons, the corslet running to a point at the shoulder, displaying in V form the full front of the dress. While these basques very full, although extremely becoming to a slender person, they must be sedulously avoided by those having stout figures. The double-breasted coat bodice with its long-tabbed basques and curious mediæval cuffs will no doubt be a permanent feature of outdoor costumes this coming season.

Braided effects in brown and gray upon cloth of lighter shade promise to be very modish, and they are certainly very beautiful when the designs are graceful and elaborate. Sleeves disappear entirely under these braided effects, which are often set off by gold cord.

All signs point to flowers, not only as the favorite garniture for hats but also for trimming evening dresses. These floral ornaments are already made up, and it requires but a slight skill with thread and needle to apply them as armlets, epaulets, gorgelets, corselets or bandelets, crossing the front of the dress or catching up the overskirt.

Scarfs in silk chiffon, very soft and artistic, frilled fichus and jabots in printed chiffon will be much worn. They are cheap and pretty, and as they run in all colors, there is no difficulty in matching any particular dress which you may wish to furbish up.

DAISY DART.

### Comfort in Traveling.

In taking a long journey it is well to make one's self as comfortable as possible, especially at night. When taking your place in the sleeping-car berth do not, for fear of various emergencies, which very seldom arise, attempt to sleep in all your clothes. Undress sufficiently to be perfectly at ease in any position you may assume during sleep. This freedom of lungs and limbs will assure you rest at least, even if you do not sleep.

In winter time always carry a light woolen wrapper at night to avoid colds.

You should have a neat little case, or bag, of linen, into which to slip your purse, jewelry, hairpins, etc., and put this under your pillow in the corner nearest the window. In the rack or net which hangs above you place all small articles of apparel. You will then know on awaking just where to put your hand on anything you wish to find.

If you wake and go early to the dressing-room, you may make a complete and refreshing toilet before other folks are up. Have in your sachel all appliances, such as soap and tooth-brush in celluloid cases, a sponge in its bag of oiled silk, brushes, combs, whisk, etc. Be sure to provide your own towels.

The dress can be well brushed and hung up till needed upon a convenient hook. Carry also a bottle of lavender or Florida water, and pour some of this into the bowl. It rests and refreshes one wonderfully.

After this careful toilet and a good breakfast, served hot, you can stand with but slight additional fatigue, a second day's journey.

So much seems to be provided for our comfort and enjoyment during the day, while traveling, that it seems necessary to have thought for the night only, as the night's rest or unrest will almost always make or mar the day before us.—*Housekeepers' Weekly.*

HENRY FARMINGTON called at a Colorado postoffice and demanded a letter of some sort, not being at all particular as to where it came from or what it contained, and he hung on until the postmaster had to shoot him in the shoulder and then break his head.

# THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

## AN INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE LESSON.

### Reflections of an Elevating Character—Wholesome Food for Thought—Studying the Scriptural Lesson Intelligently and Profitably.

The lesson for Sunday, May 17, may be found in Hosea 10: 1-15.

INTRODUCTORY.

If Amos could be called distinctively the country preacher, then in some fair degree we may designate Hosea as the city preacher. He had much to do with the great centers of population; he had much to say of the large cities and to the people dwelling there. It would be interesting to study the characteristics of this proclamation. It was bold, sharp, searching; at once wonderfully picturesque and beautiful, and marvelously strong and trenchant. In the lesson before us we have a good specimen of the prophet's marked method of appeal.

WHAT THE LESSON SAYS.

An empty vine. Spreading, we have written in our margin. Luxuriant, says the Revision. Poured out is one of the meanings given; hence the translation, empty. So at Isa. 24: 1. "Nothing but leaves" is the significance of it.——According to the multitude. The remainder of the verse is a double quartette of vocables, one set balancing the other; like, many fruits, many altars; fine grounds, fine idols.——Images or idols, i. e., something set up. At Gen. 28: 18, it is rendered pillar.

Divided. Cf. "Divide and conquer." The word originally means to lick, hence to consume or plunder, hence to divide. It is translated part at 1 Sam. 30:24, ("They shall part alike.") At 2 Chron. 28: 21, it is rendered portion.——Faculty. First meaning, laid waste. The Douay so preserves it, i. e., perish. The sense of guilt or fault is a divided signification. At Hosea 13: 1, it is this same word that is rendered offended.

What then should a king do? The passage is a difficult one. The literal of the Hebrew is, And what should a king do for us? Very much like, What is the good of a king anyway?

In making covenants. Hebrew, swearing falsely, making covenants, this being the sum of their words. The word covenant is from the root, to cut, suggestive of the original mode, like our word, indenture.——Hemlock. Hebrew, rosh, the word for head. At Deut. 32: 32, it is rendered gall ("grapes of gall"); at Deut. 32: 33, poison ("the poison of dragons"). "Poppy" is preferred by one of our leading critics.——

Beth-aven. House of vanity, or idols, see v. 8 below. The word given in derision, by the faithful, to Bethel.——Mourn. From the word meaning to droop or fall, expressive of mourning.——The priests thereof that rejoiced. It is suggestive to note that this word "rejoiced" means literally to circle about or dance.

A present. In contempt. A god for a gift!——King Jareb. The Douay adopts the etymology of the word as from the verb to avenge or contend. See variations.——Counsel. Worldly prudence.

Cut off. First meaning, to make silent. It is rendered destroy in the fourth chapter and fifth verse of this same prophecy. At [illegible]——Foam. The lexicon gives fragments as the meaning, splinters. As if of the broken pieces of something. Strangely enough it is translated wrath at Num. 1:53.

Aven. Probably for Beth-aven. Aven means vanity, hence applied to idols.——Thorn and thistle. Significant of neglect; also a curse.

——From the days of Gibeah. Or, according to the familiar Hebrew idiom. More than in the days of Gibeah. (Judges 19: 15.)——Overtake them. Or reach as far as them. But now at last their sin has found them out.

Taught, or trained. Cultured and petted.——Loveth. The connectives are absent in the Hebrew; hence the Douay renders taught to love, i. e., Ephraim had been brought up to easy work.——Passed over. Possibly in the sense of stroking. Or, it may be, the idea of making an exception. The word often means to forgive, i. e., she had immunity from the heavy yoke.——I will make Ephraim to ride. Rather, to drive; or be ridden. See Revision. (Variations.) Used of draught horses.

Reap in mercy. Literally, In the mouth of mercy, i. e., according to mercy. See Variations.——Break up your fallow ground. Same word repeated; like fallow the fallows, or, till the tillage.——It is time. Or, the time is to seek the Lord, as if that is what time is for.——Till. Expressing continuance.

WHAT THE LESSON TEACHES.

Israel is an empty vine, he bringeth forth fruit unto himself. And that is the sign of emptiness, self-service. The vine that keeps ever feeding itself; bringing forth to itself is leaf laden rather than fruit laden. Such indeed is the rendering of the Douay. (Variations.) Fruit is always in the unselfish trend. It is thought for another than self. This man that is heaping up for himself, be he never so rich, is after all very poor; abundance of leafage, no fruitage. This fig tree is very beautiful, covered as it is with leaves. "Luxuriant," as the Revision suggests. Has it any fruit hid among the leaves? No. Cut it down; it is empty. This life is very high and lordly. Large display in outward adornment; much of the appearance of vitality. Is there any benevolence, tender love, kindly deeds? No. There is no fruit. The vine is empty. Why cumbereth it the ground?

I will make Ephraim to ride. We have written it draw in our margin. Riding is exactly what Ephraim was not to do—not any longer. Her days of riding, so to speak, were ended. Now she is to be ridden. Her portion heretofore has been a comparatively easy one. She has been a favored heifer, given easy tasks, treading out corn and the like. Her fair neck has scarce been touched by the yoke. She has been, as it were, gently handled. Petted indeed has she been. Now all is changed, and along with plowing Judah and clod-breaking Jacob, Ephraim shall have her share of hard, grinding toil. The Lord has been very mild and easy with the, most of us—with all of us. Let us have a care. Where gentle means fail, other modes of discipline are sometimes resorted to.

Sow to yourselves in righteousness, reap in mercy. The song tells truth:

"As we sow, so shall we reap,
In the tide of coming years.
Whether it be joy or sadness, weal or woe;
Then this truth in view still keep,
While the hours are going by,
We shall gather at the harvest what we sow."

And there is nothing of the heresy of earning by works here. The seed that is sown is not earth seed, it is celestial seed. As the mercy is God's, even so is the righteousness. Not work righteousness, but Christ righteousness. As we put into the life these heaven-sent seeds of faith, hope, love, we gather forth, in measure ample and gratifying, grace, mercy, the peace and joy of God.

Thou didst trust in thy way. It is man's own way that leads to such loss, not God's. We are responsible, as a race, for the ills to which we have fallen heir. "All we, like sheep, have gone astray; we have turned every one to his own way." Our way. Now, what is God's way? Here—"and the Lord hath laid on him the iniquity of us all." Yes, right across our earthward way lies the heavenward path. "And a highway shall be there, and a way, and it shall be called The way of holiness." O blessed highway from gloom to gladness, from death to life! Cease to trust in your own way. Take God's way.

"Out of my bondage, sorrow and night,
Jesus I come, Jesus I come;
Into thy freedom, gladness and light,
Jesus I come to thee."

Said the affianced of Philip Henry when they objected that his lineage was low and no one knew where he came from: "But I know where he is going and I want to go with him." "And the ransomed of the Lord shall return and come to Zion with songs and everlasting joy upon their heads; they shall obtain joy and gladness, and sorrow and sighing shall flee away."

Lord thy way, not ours!

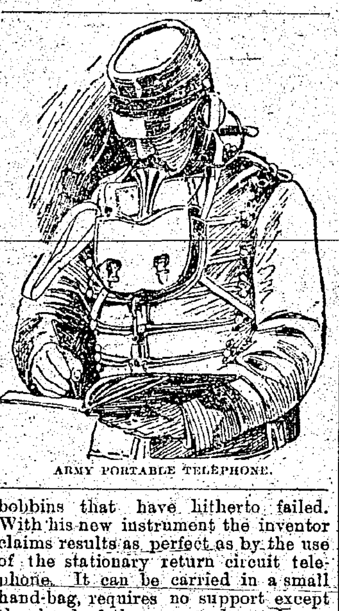
So shall Bethel do to you. Sin is its own avenger. As Gail Hamilton, is it not? has said, there is a "day of judgment" here and now. Our Bethels, our alters of iniquity rise up to execute sentence upon us. God's ministers are many and varied, but they all work for righteousness. And at the last, men shall acknowledge rectitude of the judgment. It is not God's wrath, it is sin's fruit. Bethel was named for God; home of God it was called at the first. Israel made it a home of vanity, idolatry, satanry. And this house they pulled down upon their heads. O sin is not to be trifled with. It keeps count, it bides its time, and then it kills. "The Lord rebuke thee, O Satan."

Next Lesson.—"Captivity of Israel," 2 Kings 17: 6-18.

## NEW PORTABLE HELLO.

### M. Roulez Devises the Much Longed For Instrument.

The portable telephone, for which engineers, surveyors, army and navy people have been sighing for so long, has come at last. And the strangest part of the invention is the fact that it was a Frenchman who evolved it, and not an American, as is usual in such cases. M. Roulez, a French inventor, devised the instrument, and electricians everywhere are wondering why some one never thought of it before. The great trouble in this direction of invention was to find something to do away with the necessity of a battery. Magnets without number have been made for the purpose, but until the present time none has answered the requirement. M. Roulez conceived the idea of using two magnets with the same poles opposed and separated by a small bit of soft wire, instead of the old horseshoe magnets with wire bobbins that have hitherto failed. With his new instrument the inventor claims results as perfect as by the use of the stationary return circuit telephone. It can be carried in a small hand-bag, requires no support except the head of the user, and can be applied at a distance of 400 miles quite successfully.



ARMY PORTABLE TELEPHONE.

The cut pictures the new instrument better than could any description. In use, the telephone is carried on the head of the operator, the receivers remaining attached to his ears, [illegible] veyors and by advanced guards or pickets on reconnoitering duty. Vessels of a fleet at sea communicate with each other by the same means, a well-insulated pair of wires being kept floating above the water by supporters or immersed by sinkers, as the occasion may require.

## HYPNOTISM.

### How the Science Was Demonstrated on a Georgia Train.

A few weeks ago a well-known Philadelphian was traveling through Georgia in an exceedingly slow train. There were only two other passengers in that car, and with one of these the Quaker City man engaged in conversation. After a while they got to talking about mind reading, and Mr. Blanke, of Philadelphia, expressed his disbelief in anything of the kind.

"Maybe you don't take any stock in hypnotism either?" suggested the young man.

Mr. Blanke didn't.

"Well," continued the other, "I am an expert hypnotizer and can prove it. See that other passenger up in the corner?"

Mr. Blanke looked and beheld a little old man, wearing a white felt hat, curled up in a seat, sound asleep.

"Now," said the young man, "I can hypnotize that old fellow so he will wake up when the conductor enters, knock him down, choke him, and throw his hat out of the window."

"I'll bet $50 to $15 that you can't," exclaimed the incredulous Philadelphian. The wager was accepted, the money was deposited with the solitary brakeman, and then the hypnotizer crept softly up to the sleeping passenger, waving his hands over the latter's head and whispering the proper instructions. Then he took his seat beside Mr. Blanke.

In a quarter of an hour the conductor entered the car and sang out, "Tickets!" The next second the elderly passenger awoke with a start and leaped into the aisle and struck the conductor under the left ear, knocking him flat to floor. Without wasting an instant he seized him by the throat, and before Mr. Blanke or the brakeman could come to the rescue the conductor's hat was picked up and thrown out of an open window. Suddenly the hypnotizer cried "Right!" at the same time clapping his hands. The old man started, rubbed his eyes, and didn't know what to make of the conductor's anger until all was explained. The money was paid over to the hypnotizer and Mr. Blanke left the train at the next station.

Then the old man and the conductor and the hypnotizer had a drink together and divided the $50.

"Worked him nicely, didn't we?" observed the hypnotizer, as he whiffed the foam off his beard.

"You bet!" ejaculated the old man.

"I'll pick up my hat on the return trip," concluded the conductor.—*Philadelphia Press.*

### A Timely Favor.

A sense of humor has never been a bar to ecclesiastical preferment, and, indeed, it sometimes happens that dignitaries of the church are famous for their witticisms. This is the case with a certain clergyman of the Church of England, a man of Irish birth, who was lately raised to an exalted bishopric.

Accompanying his appointment, there was a certain readjustment of employments and preferments in the diocese, and with it came a few promotions.

At this time the new bishop was visited by a curate whose manners and services had not commended him to his ecclesiastical superiors, and who thought that his time had now come to make a decided push for a "living"—that is, the charge of a parish.

"Well, my lord," said the curate; "now that it's raining livings, what are you going to give me?"

"I can lend you an umbrella," said the bishop, coolly.

The curate departed without his preferment.—*Youth's Companion.*

THE English postal authorities have introduced nickel-in-the-slot machines for the sale of postage stamps. The town council of Inverness has just given permission for the erection of the first machines.

# CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

## A DEPARTMENT FOR LITTLE BOYS AND GIRLS.

### Something that Will Interest the Juvenile Members of Every Household—Quaint Actions and Bright Sayings of Cute Children.

### Going to the Head.

Swiftly past the rueful class,
With a skipping tread,
Little Mary Ellen's
Going to the head.

Roughly straying yellow locks,
Ribbon lost at play,
But she is the one who spelled
The word the proper way.

Apron-strings that all untied,
Switch the dusty floor—
Little, unkempt, heedless maid,
Her victory counts the more.

Quality is in one's self,
After all is said—
Little Mary Ellen's
Going to the head.

—*Mary E. Wilkins, in St. Nicholas.*

### Curing a Stingy Boy.

JIMMY was the stingiest little boy you ever knew. He couldn't bear to give away a cent, nor a bite of an apple, nor a crumb of candy. He couldn't even bear to lend his sled, or his hoop, or skates.

All his friends were very sorry he was so stingy, and talked to him about it; but he couldn't see any reason why he should give away what he wanted himself.

"If I didn't want it," he would say, "p'r'aps I would give it away; but why should I give it away when I want it myself?"

"Because it is nice to be generous," said his mother, "and to think about the happiness of other people. It makes you feel better and happier yourself. If you gave your sled to little ragged Johnny, who never had one in his life, you will feel a thousand times better watching his enjoyment of it than if you had kept it yourself."

"Well," said Jimmy, "I'll try it." The sled was sent off. "How soon shall I feel better?" he asked, by and by. "I don't feel as well as I did when I had the sled. Are you sure I shall?"

"Certainly," answered his mother; "but if you should keep on giving something away you would feel better all the sooner."

Then he gave away a kite, and thought he didn't feel quite as well as before. He gave away a silver piece that he meant to spend for taffy. Then he said: "I don't like this giving away things; it doesn't agree with me. I don't feel any better. I like being stingy better."

Just then ragged Johnny came up the street dragging the sled, looking proud as a prince, and asking all the boys to take a slide with him. Jimmy began to smile as he watched him, and said: "You might give Johnny my old overcoat; he's littler than I am, and he doesn't seem to have one. I think—I guess—I know I'm beginning to feel ever so much better. I'm glad I gave Johnny my sled. I'll give away something else."

And Jimmy has been feeling better ever since.—*Our Little Ones.*

### Fanny and the Baby Pigs.

It was a very frosty morning, and William came in with two poor little pigs that were almost stiff with the cold.

They had come some time in the night, and their frivolous young mother had gone off and left them in the long grass, where William had found them.

They were too cold and weak even to squeal, and, although we thought there was not the slightest chance of their living, we put them in a bushel basket by the kitchen stove and covered them over with a piece of carpet.

By-and-by they got warm and began to make themselves heard, and I have no doubt they thought (pigs do think) they had come into a selfish, stingy world, for they seemed to be trying to make us understand that they were very hungry.

We had hard work to keep one little fellow in the basket, for he became so desperate he would jump out and run around the floor.

William owned a lovely spaniel. Fannie her name was, and she had three of the fattest, curliest little puppies about six weeks old.

Fannie came into the kitchen, and when she heard the baby pigs squealing she was greatly distressed. She walked around the basket, sticking her nose in, and giving them an affectionate kiss now and then.

Seeing this, her master said:

"Now, Fannie, these little pigs have no mother, and they are just starving, and you must give them some dinner."

So he made her lie down on the floor and gave her the two hungry strangers, and a more comical sight you never saw than pretty Fannie nursing those tiny white and liver spotted pigs.

She licked them all over while they took their dinner, and when their hunger was satisfied they went to sleep. I think Fannie ought to have a medal for her kind-heartedness, for I am sure she knew they were not puppies; anyway, she knew they did not belong to her.—*Detroit Free Press.*

### Bean Bags.

Probably the most of my readers have seen the game of beanbags, but in case some have not, I will briefly describe it. Take a board three feet long by ten inches wide, hinge to one end a piece one foot in length and secure it by hooks and eyes so that the two will stand upon the floor. Cut a hole in the slope about five inches square and three inches from the top.

That is your target; now for the ammunition. Have ten square red cotton bags prepared just large enough to hold half a pint of beans comfortably, and one of yellow cotton capable of holding a whole pint. The latter is appropriately known as Jumbo. Place a mat on the floor five yards or more away from the board.

The players in turn take their stand upon the mat and try to throw the bags through the hole in the slope. Each red one that goes through counts 5. Jumbo is good for 10. If a bag stays on the board it counts nothing. If it falls to the floor or misses altogether 5 points must be deducted.

This is the accepted method of scoring, but there is nothing to prevent its being modified in any way thought fit. Sides should be chosen and scores carefully kept in order to have the most enjoyment from the game.

The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1891.

Entered at the Post Office at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

## POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The public debt decreased over $1,000,000 during April.

Germany has officially accepted the president's invitation to take part in the world's fair.

The nation is happy, prosperity cheers,
A condition which no one denies,
And the awful McKinley bill, it appears,
Was a measure beneficent, wise.

The big prices which the farmers will get for their products this year will kill the free silver agitation, stamp out the Alliance and defeat the Democracy.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

The public debt has decreased from $60 per capita in 1889 to $33 per capita in 1890. The same rate of decrease will extinguish our national debt within ten years.—*Toledo Blade.*

Colonel Don Dickinson has finally been heard from. He says the Michigan Democrats would like to give Cleveland their share of that State's bifurcated electoral vote.—*Washington Post.*

Senator Doran, who has been desperately attempting to carve out legislation for the people of Michigan in large chunks, has been a citizen of this country a trifle longer than six months. —*Det. Tribune.*

The Detroit pension agency disburses about $4,500,000 a year and has [illegible] 11 survivors and 231 widows of the war of 1812, and two revolutionary widows.

The Free Press insults the Michigan Republicans when it says that if the Democrats carry the State in 1892 the Republicans will be glad of the passage of the Miner bill. The Republican party does not resort to trickery to win its triumphs.—*Det. Tribune.*

Gov. Winans does not believe in squandering the people's money for the worlds fair or the entertainment of the G. A. R. at Detroit, but he will take all his staff and spend the people's time by going to the fair at Grand Rapids.

The Michigan salt association ordered a drop in price of five cents on the barrel in Michigan, Ohio and Indiana, and 10 cents per barrel in Chicago, Milwaukee, Duluth and St. Louis. The excess of supply over the demand is the cause of the drop.

—Even though the Democrats in the reform legislature will not feed and shelter the veterans at their reunion next summer, they might at least loan them their railroad passes to come to Detroit on.—*Det. Journal.*

If our Democratic friends who last November proclaimed the protective policy was dead, still adhere to that idea, they are doomed to a sad awakening from their dream of bliss. It is the "livest" corpse on record just now. —*Toledo Blade.*

The New York *Recorder* strikes a great truth when it says that the reciprocity policy, with a free interchange of products which are non-competing, "will illuminate and popularize the protective doctrine, while giving to the system elasticity and scope, which were its only needs."—*Toledo Blade.*

The Burlington *Hawkeye* mentions the following pertinent fact: "A year ago a bushel of corn would buy three pounds of sugar; now it will buy twelve pounds, and all on account of the McKinley bill." Cheaper sugar and higher prices for corn will tell with the farmers everywhere.—*Toledo Blade.*

J. Maurice Finn, of the Lake Superior Democrat, denies the rumor that his paper will branch out into a daily, or that either he or his partner Soults intends to sell out. He says, however, that he may run a daily up in his bailiwick during the heat of the presidential campaign of '92, if he thinks it is advisable.—*Det. Journal.*

The Michigan *Tradesman* says it has in preparation a compilation, comprising figures obtained by correspondence and otherwise from the registers of deeds of the so-called "potato counties" in Northern Michigan, showing that over $1,000,000 in farm mortgages have been liquidated during the past winter and spring, from the proceeds of the potato crop of 1890. As this enormous sum will largely go into circulation again in this State, it will do much to relieve the rapidly disappearing tightness of the money market and contribute largely to hastening the revival of business, which is clearly apparent in nearly every branch of business.

### Additional Local.

Some one shot the American Eagle, which was owned by Mr. McClain of this village, and Mr. Jens Michelson bought the bird and has had it finely mounted.

More Agricultural implements were sold here in April than all of last year, and the sales of May will more than double those of April.

Homer Jacobs and family have returned from Clifford, where they moved a short time ago. No place like West Branch.—*West Branch Herald.*

Wm. Abbott's son caught a brook trout at the dam the other day, that measured 18½ inches in length. It was a beauty, the largest caught this season.—*West Branch Herald.*

If the supervisor does his duty, and assesses all the dogs in this town, and the treasurer collects the tax, we shall not lack for revenue next year. Tax every dog, or what would be better, kill them.

The fire seems to be after the supervisors, before they are through with earth. Aebli, of Blaine and Shafer of Center Plains, had to do some hustling with back-fires to save their property from the forest fire.

Supervisor Hum is busy with his assessment blanks, and just now almost every one is poverty stricken. They will recuperate after the roll is completed.

A. E. Newman bids farewell to Grayling to day. He moves to Bay City for the present, but his longing eye is turned to the far West. We have other citizens that we would rather spare, but if he will go we only wish him good luck.

Comrade Perry Phelps, had charge of the squad that guarded the ambulance that carried Jeff Davis and his family, after their capture. Perry grows eloquent when discussing the ments of the 4th Mich. Cav., of which he was a member.

E. N. Salling; Salling, Hanson & Co. and the Michelson, Hanson Lumber Co, have each had valuable tracts of pine burned in 28 and 29 N. 1, 2 and 3 East. they will have to get it in the water this summer to save total loss.

Augustus Belmont, of Beaver Creek, came near being killed a few days since. He fell from a load of lumber, and one wheel ran over him, rendering one side powerless for a time. His head was terribly bruised and one eye is said to have been destroyed.

Rev. R. C. Sinclair, formerly pastor of the Covenant Presbyterian church, is visiting friends in this city. He will spend the summer visiting friends in Ontario, and will leave in September for China, where he will go as a missionary.—*Bay City Tribune.*

F. W. Wheeler & Co. of West Bay City have increased their capital stock from $350,000 to $600,000 and in addition to their shipbuilding business will also engage in the construction of wood and iron work, houses, furniture and bridges.

Comrade J. A. Lightner, of Crawford county, was up before the medical examining board Wednesday. Being an old acquaintance of ours he called in and exchanged cordial greetings. He is trying to get an increase of pension from $6 to $12 a month. We should be pleased to see him get it, for he is both needy and deserving. *Otsego County Herald.*

Forest fires have been more extensive in this vicinity the past two weeks than we have ever known them. Some days the smoke was so dense as to be almost suffocating. A large amount of valuable timber has been destroyed, and on Saturday, the residence of Mr. Henry M. Green, five miles Northeast, was consumed, with most of its contents. It is a hard blow, as he was just getting started on a new farm, and his means are limited,

### G. R., G. & A. R. R.

The organization of the new railroad company is practically complete. The preliminary organization was made, from Lake City here, as soon as sufficent capital stock was subscribed to incorporate that part of the line, previous to the visit of Mr. Temple to Alpena. The people of that city were ready for business and $60,000 additional stock was subscribed. So there is no probable doubt but that the entire line will be pushed promptly to completion. The line from Alpena here is now being explored, preparatory to the survey, and Capt. Barker started over the proposed route from here last Monday. Two lines have been looked over through Missaukee Co., both of which will be well examined and their gang will probably start from here next Monday.

It is expected that the right of way will be secured by those who are interested along the line without expense to the company.

We believe there is no proposed line of road in the state that promises nearly so well as this. A large tract of fine farming land will be opened, and the lumber traffic is almost beyond calculation.

It will be a bonanza for this section of the state, and the wisdom of our people is shown by their interest in the project.

An extra run of job work the past four weeks has caused some neglect of the paper, but with extra help, we are catching up, and hereafter will be on time.

The Detroit Free Pree issued a 64 page paper last Sunday in honor of its 61st anniversary. Also a fac-simile of first issue May 5, 1831. The Free Press is a great newspaper outside of its politics.

M. S. Hartwick, was the first settler in Grayling, and from then till now has always been classed with our most enterprising citizens, always ready to help any project that promised advantage to Grayling or to Crawford County. He has sold nearly all of his property here and for the first time since he came, is entirely out of business, and looking for an opening. His eyes turn North and West, but, with his many friends we hope he will see some business here suited to his wishes, and decide to remain here for many years.

On Thursday, of last week a man was found in the woods near Cheney, nealy perished with cold and hunger. He had nothing on but some light under clothing and an old cap. He was taken to Cheney and placed in charge of Deputy Sheriff Odell, who took him to Grayling, and given in charge of Sheriff Wakely. He gave his name as Jas. Hickey, and says he worked in a lumber camp near Seney, during the past winter, but could give no other information as to where his home is or that would lead to his identification;—*Roscommon News.*

Last Sunday we paid a visit to the farm of Frank Barber, in Center Plains township, and were surprised to see the improvments he had made during his three years residence on his homestead. He has a good house, barn, cellar, workhouse, etc., and twelve or fourteen head of stock. He has about twenty acres under cultivation, and on the balance of his land feet of choice white pine. Frank is a worker and we are glad to see him prosper.—*Ros. News.*

### Center Plains.

Henry Moore has build a large barn on his farm.

Miss Clara Breakey is teaching the spring term of school in the village.

Rev. Mr Willetts preaches alternate Sunday, in Cheney and in the Glade school house in kalkaska county. It makes him 15 miles walk. He has organized a Sunday school in the East part of the township with Mrs. Revell as Superintendant. And at Cheney a prosperous school, with the following officers.

J. M. Francis Superintendant; Miss Cara Breakey, Assistant; Mrs. T. Stilwell, Treasurer; Mrs. C. Harris, Librarian and organist; Miss. Matie Francis, Secretary; Mr. James Revell will complete his house this summer, and his hurry looks ominous!

D Johnson and George Marsh, are pushing their farming operations harder than ever, and look for large returns from their labor.

Miss Parrish, of Roscommon, will teach the spring term in the Revell district.

ALL TRUE

The Governor of Oregon went out to meet the President of the United States just the same as if he hadn't said he wouldn't. He could not afford to make a fool of himself a second time by actually doing as he said he would.

Gov. Winans announces that he will veto any G. A. R. appropriation, by whatever majority it may be voted. He is still true to his Copperhead record, made as a legislator and private citizen, in war and peace. Old soldiers and war patriots who voted for him would like to veto him. But, although vote and veto contain the same letters, they are far from being the same thing.—*Detroit Journal.*

The bill to give a mere fraction of what is needed for the entertainment of the G. A. R. in Detroit, next August, passed the house in the committee of the whole yesterday. It is tied up by such conditions that it will be of comparatively little use, and will mearely represent the hospitality or generosity of the great state of Michigan toward the veterans of the war. But they will be made to understand that this is the first Democratic legislature in nearly 40 years. That will fully explain the situation to the "boys in blue." They know perfectly well what it means.—*Det. Journal.*

The official canvass of the vote cast at the recent election has been completed. It shows the following totals; For justice of Supreme Court, Montgomery 153,211, Champlin 148,211, Dodge 14,144, Atkinson 9,260; Montgomery's plurality 4,940; for regent, Howard 153,261, Cook 153,091, Clark 148,290, Williams 147,285, Reynolds 147,112, Perrine 14,121, Deming 8,287, Scott 9,304; Howard's plurality 4,971; Cook's plurality 5,806. The vote on the amendment to the constitution increasing the salary of the attorney general was yes, 69,622; no, 68,335, making the majority for the amendment 1,287. The amendment went to the Straits of Mackinaw a loser by 500 votes,

# HALLO! HALLO!!

## "A," Do you know??
## "B," What?

"A," That D. B. CONNER has returned from below, where he bought a new and full stock of

**CHOICE GROCERIES AND DRY GOODS!**

But this is not all, but you ought to get the prices on his

**HAY, GRAIN AND OTHER FEED**

You will be surprised at the lowness of prices on all his different lines of Goods, so much so, that you will at once be convinced where your money will go the farthest.

Do not forget the place. It is at the store of

**D. B. CONNER,**

Grayling - - - - - - - Michigan.

The Democratic house of representatives at Lansing yesterday defeated even the shabby little appropration of $30,000 for feeding and lodging the members of the G. A. R. at the encampment next summer.

This is a revival of copperheadism pure and simple. It partakes of animus that during the war prompted some of the Democrats in congress and the legislature to refuse appropriations for even the food and ammunition of the soldiers that were fighting at the front.

The refusal to give the soldiers $50,000 for their general entertainment was mean and nasty enough in all conscience, but to refuse to so much as feed and lodge the soldier guest is below even the ordinary Democratic party prejudice against the soldier.

It was supposed that this hatred of the union veteran was at last buried in the Democratic breast. At election time they are always boasting that they love the soldiers as well as the Republicans do. But give them the power and opportunity to do or leave undone something for the soldiers' benefit, and their old rank venom toward the veterans crops promptly out.

One day it refused to help them unless they betake themselves to the soldiers' home, no matter how disabled or how much they need care at their own homes. Next day the bitter enmity reveals itself in refusing even a week's rations and a place to sleep, to the gallant men who injured the Democratic party so terribly more than a quarter of a century ago.

The depth and intensity of their animosity toward the union soldiers are measured by this miser's refusal to give them food and shelter for a few days.

The veterans and their friends will know how to meet this exibition at the polls. Not only will it react on the Democratic party of Michigan, but the party in the whole north will suffer for the insult. At Detroit next summer, nearly every state in the union will be represented by the veterans of the war. They will know of this churlish denial of the state's hospitality. They will recognize the ancient and familiar grudge against the boys in blue. They will take back to their homes a sense of the unjust indignity. Some of them will be Democrats, too. and cannot but feel the disgrace which their party's rooted detestation of the union soldiers has inflicted upon them. —*Det. Journal.*

Hon. J. C. Burrows, of Michigan, at the celebration of Gen. Grant's birthday by the Americus club, of Pittsburg, made a most excellent point in his speech when he said: "Protection is defence; reciprocity is conquest; Protection preserves the home market, for the home producers; reciprocity opens the foreign markets for the producers' surplus. Protection secures to labor the field of domestic employment; reciprocity extends that area to the boundary of its capacity."—*Toledo Blade.*

The Augusta *Chronicle*, a leading Democratic organ of Georgia, suggests that possibly the next Democratic Secretary of the State will be Grover Cleveland. There will not be any "next Democratic Secretary of State," for many a year to come. As the boy eating an apple said to the girl who asked him to give her the core, "There ain't going to be any core."—*New York Press.*

Senator Cockrell, of Missouri, says that the democratic party is not responsible for pension laws. "Angels and ministers of grace defend us," but who ever thought of accusing the democracy of a patriotic action like passing a pension law?—*Iowa State Register.*

The Augusta, Ga., *Chronicle* congratulates itself that the South did not succeed in achieving independence It remarks that "the South has made more in a pecuniary way by the preservation of the Union than the North, as it has the benefit of Northern capital and Northern markets. Our industries are being developed, our power is increasing at home and abroad, and we are commanding more capital and labor then we ever could have commanded before."—*Toledo Blade.*

The American Tribune, published at Indianapolis, where the great soldiers' monument is going up, says its cost will be over $500,000.

How many really graceful people do you know? Are you graceful yourself? Do you know the proper and most graceful way to go up and down stairs, to walk, to stand, to sit, to bow, etc.? If not, be wise, and immediately read the article on "Health, Grace, Beauty: Delsarte Philosophy made Practical," published (with 33 illustrations) in the June number of that thoroughly wide-awake periodical, DEMOREST'S FAMILY MAGAZINE; and you will want to begin practicing the exercises almost before you finish the reading. And that is not all you will learn from this especially bright number: all (ladies included) may learn "How to Harness and Unharness a Horse;" even children can learn from "Foes Afield" how to know poisonous plants when they see them; "Signs of character in the Face" (very fully illustrated) will teach you how to read your friends' characters by their noses; and "China Painting for Beginners" will give you all the points necessary to do the artistic work, and without a master.

But it would be necessary to give the whole "Contents" in order to tell all the interesting things contained in the June number, and every number is quite up to the present high standard; and this valuable Family Magazine is published for only $2 a year, by W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, 15 East 14th St., New York.

### Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE at Grayling, Mich.,
May, 9th. 1891.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Grayling, Mich. on June 26, 1891, viz John Crandall, Homestead Application No. 8735 for the E. ½ of N. W. ¼ and E. ½ of S. W. ¼, Sec. 24 T. 26 N. R. 3 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz.

Lewis E. Parker, Perry Ostrander, Charles Culver, Augustus M. Odell, all of Grayling Mich.

OSCAR PALMER.
REGISTER.

May, 14 '91.

### Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE, GRAYLING,
MICH., April 28th, 1891.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver, at Grayling, Mich., on June 6th., 1891, viz: Henry M. Green, Homestead Application, No. 8877, for the W. ½ of N. W. ¼, Sec. 26, T. 27, N. R. 3 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: George W. Walton, Carlos B. Johnson, Charles A. Ingerson and Archie Walker. All of Grayling, Michigan.

OSCAR PALMER
REGISTER

May 31, '91.

### Regulations of the Board of Health.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that the following regulations were made and adopted by the Board of Health, of the township of Grayling; in the County of Crawford; at a meeting of said Board, held in said Township, on the 22rd day of April A. D. 1891, viz:

That N. Shellenbarger be appointed sexton of the Grayling cemetery: also that the Township clerk and sexton be the only persons to hold keys to said cemetery; also that the Township clerk be held responsible for all lots sold in said cemetery, and that no interments shall be made except on order of Township clerk.

All persons wanting admission to said cemetry with teams must apply to sexton for permission. All persons wishing to purchase lots in the new cemetery must apply to sexton or Township clerk. All persons are strictly forbidden from driving out side the driveways of said cemetery.

Any person found violating the regulations, shall be prosecuted according to law.

J. F. HUM, Pres.
S. A. McINTYRE, Justice of the Peace,
ROBERT McELROY.
M. A. BATES, Clerk.

# A GREAT CYCLONE

WILL WAGE

## FOR TWENTY DAYS

Commencing on May 1st., 1891.

## In all of our Departments,

Prices will be

Knocked down without Mercy.

We have to heavy a stock on hand, and must reduce it before the season is gone, so down goes the prices and up comes the sales!

An elegant assortment of Henrietties, sold elsewhere at 50c, for 27½c per yard.

A big lot of Criterion Dress Ginghams, worth a shilling if they are worth a cent, all new goods, at 6c per yard.

A lot of Indigo Blue Prints, you all know what they are worth, at 6 cents per yard.

A lot of fine Sateens, would be cheap at a shilling per yard, at 8 cents per yard.

A new lot of Ladies Gauze Undervests, goes for less than the worth its thread, 6 cents a pair.

Great bargains to correspond in our large assortemnt of Gents and Children's Clothing.

A big line of Ladies, Gents and Children Shoes and Slippers, half given away.

The lack of space hinders us from giving you our numerous bargains in detail. Come early and see for yourself.

Bear in mind, we buy direct from the manufacturers, and pay the cash, so we can well afford to offer and sell you goods for less than some one elses cost price.

Note the place well!

**H. JOSEPH,**

OPERA HOUSE STORE,

GRAYLING, - - MICHIGAN.

## REAL ✻ ESTATE ✻ EXCHANGE.

I HAVE several pieces of Real Estate for sale or exchange, that will offer a good margin to investors.

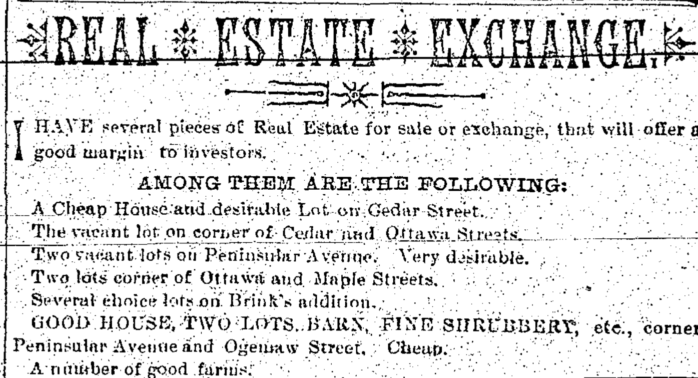
AMONG THEM ARE THE FOLLOWING:

A Cheap House and desirable Lot on Cedar Street.
The vacant lot on corner of Cedar and Ottawa Streets.
Two vacant lots on Peninsular Avenue. Very desirable.
Two lots corner of Ottawa and Maple Streets.
Several choice lots on Brink's addition.
GOOD HOUSE, TWO LOTS, BARN, FINE SHRUBBERY, etc., corner Peninsular Avenue and Ogemaw Street. Cheap.
A number of good farms.
Six Houses and Lots in Jonesville.
Fine Brick Store in Hudson.
Any of the above property will be sold on terms to suit purchasers, or exchanged for other property.

Jan 29, tf

O. PALMER.

## UNDERTAKING! UNDERTAKING!



## AT HANSON & BRADEN'S FURNITURE ROOMS.

WILL be found at all times a full line of CLOTH and WOOD CASKETS and BURIAL CASES, Ladies', Gents' and Childrens' ROBES. A good HEARSE will be sent to any part of the country FREE. Especial attention given to mbalming or preser ving corpse.

## The Bazaar Is Now Open!

COME AND SEE US!

WE have a large assortment of TOYS, NOTIONS, BOOKS, SHEET MUSIC, and a choice selection of

CANDIES & CIGARS

Which we will sell at prices that will suit.

Store on Cedar Street in rear of the Land Office.

WRIGHT & JACKSON,

Grayling, - - - Michigan

## I. M. SILSBY,

ARCHITECT AND BUILDER

PLANS and Specifications furnished upon application with promptness and dispatch.

POST OFFICE, Roscommon, Mich.

MUNN & CO SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN AGENCY for PATENTS

A pamphlet of information and abstract of the laws, showing How to Obtain Patents, Caveats, Trade Marks, Copyrights, sent free. Address MUNN & CO. 361 Broadway, New York.

Wayne County Savings Bank, Detroit, Mich.

**$500,000 to Invest in Bonds.**

[illegible]

ADVERTISERS or others, who wish to examine this paper, or obtain estimates on advertising space when in Chicago, will find it on file at 45 to 49 Randolph St., the Advertising Agency of LORD & THOMAS.

# The Avalanche.

J. C. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR.

THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1891.

## LOCAL ITEMS.

Fresh Gold-dust, at the City Market.

Dr. Thatcher has been appointed health officer by the Township Board.

A large assortment of Scotch Zephyrs at H. Josephs'.

Prof. Hubbard has been granted a pension. He was in the navy.

A complete line of Dr. Warner's corsets, at Claggett & Pringles'.

The Board of Review will be in session next Tuesday.

A full line of French Ginghams just received, at H. Josephs'.

Mrs. Christian Range, has gone to Rochester, to visit her parents.

Try me on Spectacles and Eye Glasses. G. W. Smith, Jeweler.

The M. E. Church fair will be held about the fifteenth of June.

The finest line of Ladies' hosiery in town, at Claggett & Pringles'.

Iowa had 435 posts G. A. R. and 20,324 members at last report.

25 doz. Ladies Hose, at 5 cents a pair, at H. Joseph's.

Lovers of good Teas and Coffees, can find them, at Claggett & Pringles'.

A Grand Army post is forming at Saugatuck.

Boys vests from 25 cents up, at H. Joseph's.

Kentucky poor houses shelter about 300 old soldiers.

Try evaporated Sweet Corn, at Claggett & Pringles'.

Col. Worden is quite ill at his home in Oden.

A full line of Clothing, just received, at Max Lewinsons'.

Decoration Day the 30th of this month. The G. A. R. are preparing for a big time.—*West Branch Herald.*

Good workingmen's pants at 75 cts., worth a dollar a pair, at H. Joseph's.

Tuesday morning the mercury had registered at 22°. How is that for May 12.

Simpson has just received an invoice of fresh cheese, at the City Market.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, a former employe of the M. C. R. R. Eating House, succeeds Mr. Gates in charge of the same.

25 dozen Ladies' Hose, at 5 cents per pair, at H. Josephs'.

The B. & B. road is hauling logs to the river, so they hope to be through by July 1st.

The best Pickles in town are found, at Simpson's City Market.

J. S. Crego and wife of Beaver Creek are both on the sick list, but reported improving.

The latest styles of Dress Goods, just received, at Max Lewinsons'.

Hon. S. Perry Young made a flying trip to Stanton on business, last week.

Nice Cap Honey at Claggett & Pringles'.

Circuit Court, and an unusual amount of business caused neglect in our local budget last week.

You will save from 25 to 50 per cent. by trading at the store of H. Joseph.

John Rasmusson is treating his house to a full coat of paint, which is an improvement.

Buy your drugs and medicines of L. Fournier, registered pharmacist.

Mr. Ira Brown, of Colorado, U. S. Inspector is here this week, looking over the work in the Land Office.

A big line of men's working shirts, at 25 cents each, at H. Josephs'.

We understand that J. & W. Cameron lost a large number of railroad ties, this week, from forest fires.

Ladies,' Misses' and Children can be suited with styles and prices of those New Jackets, at H. Josephs'.

Our Genial photographer, Geo. H. Bonnell, has moved into C. Range's house on Peninsular Avenue.

The best Tea in town, is to be found at the Pioneer Store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

John Rasmusson is filling his barn with new carriages, for the benefit of his customers.

Ladies, clean your kid gloves with Mather's glove cleaner, for sale only at Fournier's Drug Store Nov.

Geo. L. Alexander and Wm. McCullough, visited Roscommon one day last week.

Sweet, Orr & Co. Pants and Overalls, warranted not to rip, at H. Joseph's.

The W. R. C. are making arrangements to sell Ice Cream once or twice a week, during the summer.

Do you want to get new styles in Dress Ginghams, Flannels, etc? If so, call at Max Lewinsons'.

Williams Linsted, of Manistee, fell while trying to carry a keg of beer Saturday, and fractured his skull.

Goods at cost, as I am going out of business, May 15th. Max Lewinson.

Miss Carrie Crouch has returned from her visit south, and is welcomed back by hosts of friends.

Spring has come! So has Claggett and Pringle's new stock of Dry Goods. Call and see them.

Do not forget that Salling, Hanson & Co. are selling Overcoats at lower prices than any other House in town.

There is probably no doubt but that Ward's road will be built to Grayling this year.

I offer to sell my show cases at a very low price, as I am going out of business, May 15th. Max Lewinson.

T. Webster has finished his winter's work at Frederic, sold his team and returned to Grayling.

The place to buy your Groceries is at Claggett & Pringles'. Their stock is always fresh and complete.

A number of our citizens have set shade trees this spring. More ought to do so at once.

Why don't you believe if a man offers you goods at cost? As I am going out of business. Max. Lewinson.

Haron and Sanilac G. A. R. men will organize a battalion for the national encampment.

For fancy Button Hooks, French Blacking, and shoe Laces, call at O. J. Bells'

Chas. W. Harder has returned from Owosso, for a visit at least, and will probably make this a permanent home. He is welcome back.

For Pratt's Horse and Cattle Food, call at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

D. B. Conner has purchased the warehouse of Blodgett and Byrne, and now carries Hay, Grain and feed in addition to his former business.

A sure shot. I am selling out at cost and will go out of business, May 15th. Max Lewinson.

Center Plains locals were received last week too late. Our correspondents should get their items here by Tuesday noon.

Do you know that your subscription to the AVALANCHE is past due? Come in with your $ $.

A. J. Rose came near losing his property by forest fires. He had to work all last night with help, to save his fences.

A little boy watching for Suckers, at the dam last evening speared a speckled Trout which weighed nearly two pounds and a half.

Those Shantong Pongee dress fabrics at Claggett & Pringles', are immense. The latest novelties.

Conductor Richards, not getting ride enough on the railroad, has bought a fine driving horse, and enjoys a spin over the road, when off duty.

Max Lewinson is going out of business, May 15th. and is selling off his goods at cost.

Pros. Att'y. Bell was confined to the house nearly all of last week, but is out again, and attending to business.

Remember what I say!—I sell goods at cost and by the 15th of May I'm going away, Max Lewinson.

J. F. Hum was surprised by a host of friends dropping in to help him celebrate his 40th birthday, last week.

WAY DOWN, NOT IN QUALITY, *but in price!* For the next 30 days, Geo. H. Bonnell will make photos at $2,50 per dozen.

Sheriff Wakely and family ride in a new carriage. One of the Flint, canopy top road wagons, which makes a comfortable and stylish rig.

Experienced and Registered Pharmacists on hand day and night to attend to the wants of my patrons. L. Fournier.

W. McCullough drove a Bay City man to Roscommon, Monday, who says Mac's Black team are the finest drivers in this part of the state.

Every Man, Woman, and Child should buy their shoes at Claggett & Pringle's. A large assortment and prices rock bottom.

The residence of John Mason, in Manistee county, burned last week with a loss of $1,600; insured for $1,000.

A large assortment of Jackets at Josephs'. The ladies are invited to call and examine them.

The trout are a fair size that have been caught so far this season, but the fish stories are larger than ever.—*West Branch Herald.*

Notice! I am going out of business, May 15th. and if you have an account with me, please call and settle by that time. Max Lewinson.

John J. Eichkern, formerly of the Mio Mail, is in Detroit, being treated for a cataract on one of his eyes.—*Det. Journal.*

700 Doz. Dress Buttons just received, at Claggets & Pringles'. Price very low.

Dr. Darius N. Frazer, of Manistee, who was charged with killing a child by giving it an overdose of morphine, has been acquitted,

Another drive in Boys' Suits at $1.50 Men's first class working pants at $1.00; working shirts 45 cents. Boys' pants 40 cents. All at Max Lewinsons, next door to the Post Office.

Geo. Hartman, of Ball township, has two fresh Milk Cows which he will sell on reasonable terms. Address him at Jack Pine P. O.

No trouble to show goods. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. O. J. Bell.

Samuel Smith, of South Branch, died at the residence of Samuel Curtis, of that township, on the 25th. inst. He was over eighty years of age.

Sewing Machines and Musical Instruments repaired by G. W. Smith, Jeweler.

Big scare, Big smoke and little fire at the Grayling house one day last week, no material damage, but Perry nearly fainted.

Call and examine the Prize Coffee at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co, before purchasing elsewhere.

F. L. Barker started Monday to explore the proposed lines from here to Lake City, preparatory to the survey for the new Railroad.

Remember I will sell out my entire stock by May the 15th. Everything goes cheap, at Max Lewinsons'.

Some method should be devised to keep small boys from playing on the logs in the pond above the mill. It is a dangerous pastime.

Going out of business, by May 15th. Every thing goes cheap, at Max Lewinsons'.

Mrs. L. T. Wright and her mother are visiting in Gratiot county, and L. T. has to console himself with hotel fare.

The latest styles, the best goods, and quality and prices to suit customers, at the store of Max Lewinson.

People in the fruit belt country claim that the high wind which accompanied the cold snap saved the peaches and other fruits from the frost.

Now is your chance to buy goods at cost, as I'm selling out. Max Lewinson.

O. J. Bell has just received a line of Mens', Ladies' and childrens' shoes, that are fine.

Texas has a large number of Grand Army posts, for an extreme southern state, also nine Women's relief corps and a G. A. R. paper, lately started.

Notice, I have at once decided to sell out my entire stock, before May the 15th. Everything at cost at Max Lewinsons'.

Sheriff Wakely has reset the dead trees in the Court House yard, and, by free use of the hydrant, has the lawn in fine condition.

Advertisers are notified that hereafter no standing advertisements will be changed later than Tuesday, and locals should be handed in by Tuesday afternoon.

Salling, Hanson & Co. are closing out their entire stock of Ladies' Arctics. Call and see at what low prices they are selling them.

Notwithstanding the drouth, our farmers are crowding their spring work. Seeding is nearly completed, and planting fairly begun.

Stop here and read this! The latest styles in Dress Goods and Fine Shoes, have just been received by Max Lewinson, next door to the Post Office.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Cutler removed the body of their little boy, who died last winter, to their old home in Tuscola County, last week.

None but the purest drugs and chemicals used in dispensing. Physicians prescriptions, and family recipes, at the lowest prices. L. Fournier.

Rev. Wm. Putman has been honored with the appointment of G. A. R. Chaplain for the veterans of the state of Washington, at the recent gathering at Puyallup, a growing city near Tacoma.—*Otsego Co. Herald.*

I have just received some very fine Lace Braids, which I am offering for only 30c, also School Hats for 15c. Mrs. S. P. Smith, Milliner, Grayling.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. H. Cooper and daughter Bessie spent last Sunday at Grayling with Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Smith, Mrs. S. being Mr. Cooper's sister. They returned Monday.—*Otsego Co. News.*

Max Lewinson keeps a full line of Dry Goods, Clothing, Ladies' and Gents.' Furnishing Goods and Fine Dress Shoes, at lowest prices.

Lake City wants to get into the railroad system that will connect Grand Rapids and Alpena, if ever connected, and has put up $9,000. Meanwhile it is waiting to know what the Ashleys will want for their consideration.—*Det. News.*

Dr. Leighton, of Otsego Lake was down here the last of the week, having a social, political and professional visit with friends. We deeply sympathize with him over the degeneracy of his town as described by him.

The M. C. Lightning Manipulator, Miss Lou Williams, had a little whirl with the grip, so she has been off duty a few days, and now her mother is ill and requires her care. It is hoped to be but temporary.

The Alpena *Pioneer* has just passed its twenty fifth birthday and is as strong and healthy a child as there is in Michigan. As soon as they are connected with us by the new railroad it will be all right.

H. Joseph, at the Opera House store has received a full line of Ladies', Misses' and Childrens' Jackets, of the latest styles.

H. C. McKinley, of the *Otsego Herald*, of Gaylord, was in town Saturday and made us a pleasant call. He reports the farmers of that county in a flourishing condition.

Mrs. S. P. Smith's Millinery store is in Masters' building, two doors east of the opera house. It will not pay anyone to reduce her prices.

The running of horses in the streets of the village should be prohibited. There are too many children loose, and in constant danger. Let the racing be taken outside of the main street at least.

W. S. Chalker has one No. 9 Stove, (Cook) with elevated oven, new, and one Parlor Stove nearly new, which he will sell cheap.

The Michigan weather office and crop prediction shop, sends out word that the winter weather of early last week was disastrous to the crops and the subsequent dry spell did not help matters any.

M. Simpson has just received a full line of Canned Goods, Teas, Coffees, Flour, &c. &c., at the City Market on Cedar Street. He can supply your tables better than any store.

MARRIED.—At the residence of the bride's Father, in Grove Township, Wednesday May 13, James Revell and Miss Eliza Francis, Justice Woodburn officiating.

Workmen will notice that I am having a big drive in Pants, half wool, at $1,00 per pair. Boy's suits at $1,50. Men's working shirts, 45 cents. Boys pants, 40 cents. All at Max Lewisons, next door to the Post Office.

F. L. Barker has been suffering with LaGrippe for the last month, though he has kept on his feet, he looks as though he might pose as a living skeleton.

A full line of Men's Working Pants for $1.00; Working Shirts 45 cents; Boys' Pants 40 cents; Boys' Suits at $1.50. The best Suits ever offered before at $3.00. All these bargains to be had at Max Lewinsons', next door to the Post Office.

Every person who purchases $20.00 worth of goods of H. Joseph, will receive a copy of the life of General Sherman. The goods need not all be purchased at one time. Each purchase is punched in a ticket which the customer will receive when he makes his first purchase.

The S. V. have concluded arrangements for an entertainment at the Opera House, on the 25th inst., Consisting of a farce entitled Hans—Van—Smash. Vocal music etc. All home talent. Give the boys a rousing house, an be sure of a pleasant evening, and help them to procure uniforms for the Encampment.

### Ice Cream Social.

The ladies of the Catholic Church, will give a Supper and Ice Cream Social, at the Opera House, on Wednesday, May 27th. All are cordially invited to attend.

### Obituary.

Mrs Harriet E Balch, well and favorably known in this city, was suddenly stricken with paralysis while visiting her daughter, Mrs. W. B. Young, on Friday night. She lingered in a state of insensibility until midnight of Saturday when she passed to her eternal rest, peacefully and evidently without pain. Dr's. Robinson and Hintz attended her but gave no hope from the beginning. The funeral this afternoon at the Baptist church was attended by a host of sorrowing friends who followed the remains to Oak Grove cemetery. The deceased leaves two daughters, Mrs. Wm. B. Young, of this city and Mrs. Nels Salling, of Grayling and several grandchildren; also a mother, Mrs. Kinney aged 81 years whom she has cared for with more than Spartan courage and fidelity. Coming to Manistee about 14 years, since, Mrs. Balch soon won a warm place in the hearts of all who knew her, by her purity of life, industry and integrity. She was the soul of honor, ever prompt in her business engagement as well as in giving aid to the suffering, wearing out her life in a filial duty, until God in His mercy said "It is enough, come up higher." One of the noblest on earth, she has gone to her reward, leaving an example by which the world may well profit, and of which her bereaved friends may be proud. True friend, faithful mother, filial daughter, fare thee well!—*Manistee Democrat.*

### List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Grayling, for the week ending May 9th, '91.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bestron. John | Hambly. Martin |
| Cumming. D. | Jacobs. Mrs. Mary |
| Denison. Wm. | Nelson. Frank |
| Driscall. John | Milan. John |
| McCarthy. E. | Hunt. Herbett |
| Ouelett. Joseph | |

Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please say 'Advertised.'

J. M. JONES, P. M.

Otsego Co. will soon vote on the question of raising $12,000 for a new courthouse at Gaylord. As the farmers don't want one, the pine owners don't want one, and the other towns in the county are jealous of Gaylord, it is not at all likely that the $12,000 will be raised.

### Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and postively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by H. C. THATCHER.

### Is Consumption Incurable?

Read the following: Mr. C. H. Morris, Newark, Ark., says: "Was down with Abscess of Lungs, and friends and physicians pronounced me an Incurable Consumptive. Began taking Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, am now on my third bottle, and able to oversee the work on my farm. It is the finest medicine ever made." Jessie Middlewart, Decatur, Ohio, says: "Had it not been for Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption I would have died of Lung Troubles. Was given up by the doctor. Am now in best of health." Try it. Sample bottles free at Dr. H. C. THATCHER'S Drug Store. 5

### Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise. A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, and will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood. Will drive Malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all Malarial fevers. For cure of Headache, Consumption and Indigestion try Electric Bitters—Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded. Price 50 cts. and 1.00 per bottle at H. C. THATCHER'S Drug Store. 5

### For Sale.

10 Horses, 4 Buggies, House and four lots; all at a bargain. Inquire at John Rasmusson's Livery stable, on Cedar Street.

### For Sale.

I WILL SELL any of my houses or lots on favorable terms. For particular information, call on

JOSEPH CHARRON.

May8, t. f.

### For Sale or Exchange.

I offer Lot 1, Block 32, Roffees addition to Grayling for sale cheap, or will trade for personal property. Also N W ¼ of Section 26, T 25, N R 5 W. just across line in Kalkaska Co., for sale cheap. Good house, water, school &c. Write at once for a bargain.

M. F. PARKER, Standish, Mich.

### For Sale.

A GOOD House and two lots with large barn, and two vacant lots, will be sold at a bargain. This property is as desirably located as any in this village. Enquire at this office or of Christian Range.

### Public Notice.

Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that I will not pay any debts contracted by my wife or children, after this date.

DAN. SQUIRES.

April 30th 1891.

### Gunsmith Shop.

I WILL open up the old blacksmith shop near the bridge, where I will make and repair guns and do other fine work in my line. Repairing of machinery a specialty. Terms reasonable. Give me a call.

H. B. WILLIAMS.

Aug. 18th, '87.

### Notice.

H. B. Hubbard and wife respectfully return thanks for past patronage and give notice that they will do all kinds of painting, Graining and paperhanging as neat as the neatest and cheap as the best, with no credit or trust. Orders may be left at Salling, Hanson & Co's store, where all paints &c. can be bought.

PROF. & MRS. H. B. HUBBARD.

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Our Office is Opposite U. S. Patent Office, and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A Pamphlet, "How to Obtain Patents," with names of actual clients in your State, county, or town, sent free. Address,

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Preston National Bank

Detroit, Mich.

CAPITAL, = $1,000,000.

COMMERCIAL ACCOUNTS.—This bank will open accounts with business houses and private individuals in accordance with the prevailing custom of similar establishments. Money loaned on good commercial paper or satisfactory names or collaterals.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—Having its own accounts in the principal cities of Europe, the bank is prepared to quote the highest buying and lowest selling rates for foreign bills in large or small amounts.

COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT.—This bank issues its own letters of credit, thus supplying those who desire to buy in foreign markets the necessary credit. Full information given upon application.

TRAVELERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT.—The Preston National Bank issues its own letters of credit available in all parts of the world. They are issued immediately, and those who contemplate a foreign trip should not fail to consult us.

TRAVELERS' CIRCULAR NOTES.—Available in most of the principal cities and towns in North America and Mexico, are issued by this bank with a form of INTRODUCTION and IDENTIFICATION, enabling travelers to draw funds at any important place without delay or annoyance.

SPECIAL ACCOUNTS.—For special accounts, satisfactory terms will be given upon application, and interest will be allowed by agreement.

DIRECTORS.—R. W. GILLETT, Prest., F. W. HAYES, Vice-Prest., W. H. ELLIOTT, JAMES D. STANDISH, C. A. BLACK, JAMES E. DAVIS, H. S. PINGREE, A. E. F. WHITE, Detroit, W. D. PRESTON, Chicago, W. R. BURT, Saginaw, JOHN CANFIELD, Manistee.

GREAT REDUCTION SALE OF MILLINERY GOODS,

At the Store of MRS. S. P. SMITH, Grayling, Mich.

Here are some extremely Low Prices. Compare with prices of other Stores:

| | |
|---|---|
| Fine Lace Bell Braids, only | 18 Cents. |
| Fine School Hats, | 10 to 25 Cents. |
| Daisy Wreaths, | 8 Cents. |
| Monture Flowers, | 8 Cents. |
| Elegant Monture Velvet Roses, | 35 c. to $1,50. |

All trimmed Hats and Toques at astonishingly low prices.

An early call will ensure better selections while the assortment is complete.

NO CHARGE FOR TRIMMING.

All kinds of stamping done on short notice. A full line of Fancy Goods which will be sold very cheap.

DO NOT FORGET THIS!

When you are in need of anything in the line of DRUGS, MEDICINES, SCHOOL SUPPLIES, Stationery or TOILET ARTICLES, It will Pay you to Call and see me

AT THE CORNER DRUG STORE.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

L. FOURNIER,

*Grayling,* - - - *Michigan.*

### MICHIGAN CENTRAL

(NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE.)

GOING NORTH.

| | Exp. | Mail. | Accommodation. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | P. M. | A. M. | |
| Detroit, lv. | 6 40 | 8 35 | |
| Chicago, | 9 00 a m | 3 25 p m | |
| Jackson, | 4 40 p m | 7 09 a m | |
| | P. M. | P. M. | A. M. |
| Bay City, | 10 55 | 1 05 | 8 05 |
| GRAYLING, Arr | 2 40 | 5 05 | P. M. 1 20 |
| GRAYLING, Dep | 2 40 | 5 25 | P. M. 1 30 |
| Mackinaw City, | 6 30 A.M. | 9.00 p. m. | 8 10 |

SOUTH,

| | P.M. | A. M. | A. M. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mackinaw City, | 9 45 | 9 00 | 2 00 |
| GRAYLING. Arr | 1 45 | 12 05 | 2 00 |
| | A. M. | P. M. | P. M. |
| GRAYLING, Dep | 1 55 | 12 25 | 2 00 |
| Bay City, Arr | 8 25 | 4 40 | 7 25 |
| Detroit, ar. | 11 30 a m | 9 05 p. m | 6 45 |
| Chicago, | 4 50 p m | 6 40 a. m. | |
| Jackson, | 10 10 a m | 11 05 p. m. | |

O. W. RUGGLES,
GEN. PASS. AGENT.

A. W. CANFIELD,
Local Ticket Agt. Grayling.

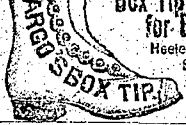
### Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage bearing date March Twentieth, 1889, executed by James E. Weeks and Mary Weeks, his wife, to John J. Coventry, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Crawford County, State of Michigan, on March 29th, A. D. 1889, in Liber 'D' of Mortgages, on page 191. The amount claimed to be due and unpaid thereon at the date of this notice, being the sum of Three Hundred and Eleven Dollars and Forty-two cents (311,42) for principal and interest, and no suit or proceeding at law having been instituted to recover the debt now remaining unpaid and secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative.

*Notice, Therefore is hereby given,* that by virtue of said power of sale in said mortgage contained, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, on *Saturday, May Twenty-third A. D.* 1891, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the front door of the Court House, in the village of Grayling, (that being the place of holding the Circuit Court within the said county of Crawford), said mortgage will be foreclosed by the sale at public vendue, to the highest bidder, of the mortgaged premises therein described, the same being: The South half (S½) of the North-east quarter (N. E. ¼), and the North half of the South-east quarter (S. E. ¼) of Section Thirty-two (32), in Township Twenty-eight (28) North of Range two (2) West, saving and excepting three-fourths of an acre of land heretofore leased and now occupied by school district number two (2) of said township of Maple Forest, said three-fourths of an acre of land being out of and a portion of the North-west corner of said South half (S½) of said North-east quarter (N. E. ¼) of said section Thirty-two (32), or so much thereof as shall be necessary to satisfy the amount due and unpaid on said mortgage at the date of this notice, with interest and the costs and expenses allowed by law, together with an Attorney fee of Thirty Dollars as provided in said mortgage.

JOHN J. COVENTRY,
O. PALMER, MORTGAGEE.
Feb26w13 Att'y. for Mortgagee.

Fargo's Shoes for the Family



FARGO'S "Box Tip" School Shoes for Boys and Girls,

Heeled or Wedge Heel.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sizes—8 to 10½ | $1.25 |
| 11 to 13½ | 1.50 |
| 1 to 3 | 1.75 |
| 3½ to 5½ | 2.00 |

FARGO'S $2.50 Calf Shoe for Gentlemen,

Unequaled by any shoe in America at the same price. In Congress, Button and Lace. Men's and Boy's sizes.

FARGO'S $2.50 LADIES' BOOT

Dongola or Goat, Button, Opera, or Common Sense. Tackless and Flexible.

Warranted the most stylish and serviceable SHOE sold at $2.50. Made in Ladies and Misses' sizes.

OUR NAME IS ON THE BOTTOM OF EVERY SHOE.

Ask your dealer for Fargo's Shoes. If he does not keep them send to us and we will furnish you a pair on receipt of price. Send postal for descriptive list.

C. H. FARGO & CO., Chicago, Ill.

$3000 A YEAR! I undertake to briefly teach any fairly intelligent person of either sex, who can read and write, and who, after instruction, will work industriously, how to earn Three Thousand Dollars a Year in their own localities, wherever they live. I will also furnish the situation or employment, at which you can earn that amount. No money for me unless successful as above. Easily and quickly learned. I desire but one worker from each district or county. I have already taught and provided with employment a large number, who are making over $3000 a year each. It's NEW and SOLID. Full particulars FREE. Address at once, E. C. ALLEN, Box 420, Augusta, Maine.

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THE

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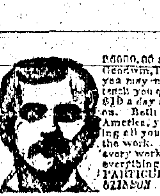


$5000.00 a year is being made by John R. Goodwin, Troy, N. Y., at work for us. Reader, you may not make as much, but we can teach you quickly how to earn from $5 to $10 a day at the start, and more as you go on. Both sexes, all ages. In any part of America, you can commence at home, giving all your time, or spare moments only to the work. All is new. Great pay SURE for every worker. We start you, furnishing everything. EASILY, SPEEDILY learned. PARTICULARS FREE. Address at once, STINSON & CO., PORTLAND, MAINE.

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.

GRAYLING, - - - - MICHIGAN.

## AWFUL OVERFLOWS.

### TERRIBLE DEVASTATION BY RIVER FLOODS.

**The Ohio and Mississippi Mighty Monsters of Destruction—Periodical Overflows Inevitable—Engineering Skill of No Avail—A Short History of Past Floods.**

EVERY year that passes, as this year has so far done, without bringing wholesale devastation along the entire course of the Mississippi, from Cairo to New Orleans, is cause for universal thanksgiving. This season the only important break, some 200 feet in width, was in the levee opposite New Orleans, and did immense damage to the White House Plantation.

The detailed history of the Ohio and Mississippi River floods is one of the most thrilling chapters in the annals of the country, and the problem of preventing these disastrous overflows is perhaps the severest problem in engineering that confronts the skill and wisdom of engineers and statesmen of to-day.

The Ohio floods are characterized by height, power and suddenness; those of the Mississippi by length of duration.

The highest, largest, and most powerful tidal waves of the ocean fall short, in those particulars, of the great flood waves of the Ohio.

The highest point yet registered by an Ohio flood, within the limits of actual record, was made by the flood of 1884, which registered 71 feet 1 inch at the Cincinnati gauge. The Indians, however, have a tradition that there was a flood in 1787 which reached the tremendous height of 100 feet; also, that there were high floods in 1774, 1789, and 1792, the latter reaching 60 feet.

Statistics go to show that floods of excessive height are not to be expected oftener than once in about twenty-five years. The unprecedented flood of 1884 following, just one year and one day, that of 1883—the highest in half a century—presented a strange exception to the rule.

The detailed information concerning the flood of 1832 is very meager. Cincinnati at that time contained about 28,000 inhabitants. As the river rose steadily for ten days, beginning Feb. 18, the inhabitants had time to flee to the hills which surrounded that city, thus rendering the loss of life very small. The few remaining pioneers of the Queen City who participated in that flight and assisted in rescuing the persons and property of their fellow-citizens give graphic pictures of the exciting scenes and hair-breadth escapes which then took place. There was scarcely a house in the city which escaped a deep baptism in the turbid current.

The terrible flood of 1883 was caused by two severe rain storms, which fell upon the hard frozen ground about its headquarters in Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio. Much of this territory is mountainous. The heavy rainfall, which would have naturally been much absorbed by the soil, all rushed down the steep, frozen mountain sides as from off a roof, and emptied itself into the Ohio, with scarcely any hindrance or loss by absorption.

The storm began with the month and continued for practically two weeks. The river reached its maximum height on the 15th of the month.

The first cities to feel the devastating power of the floods were Titusville, Oil City and Pittsburg. There were several lives lost at Titusville. Not only did every city on the Ohio and its tributaries suffer more or less, but also almost every city in the Ohio Valley. The overflow of the Cuyahoga River despoiled nearly two million dollars' worth of property in Cleveland, which is located at its mouth.

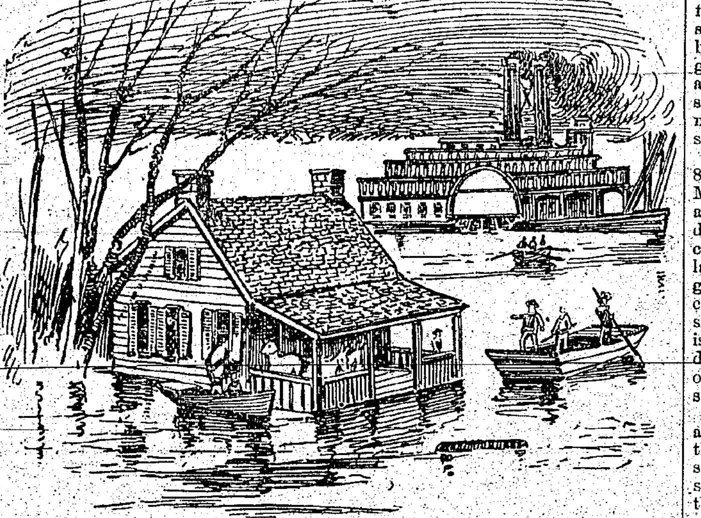
At Cincinnati the water covered three whole squares in the heart of the city, disabling the engines at the water works, and submerging the gas works. Not less than thirty thousand laborers were thrown out of employment by the flooding of some two hundred and fifty wholesale and commission houses and other industries lying nearest the river front. One of the tragedies of the flood was the falling of the Cincinnati and Southern depot. Its foundations became undermined and its walls fell, burying a number of people beneath them, in a depth of about forty feet of water.

The military barracks at Newport, Ky., opposite Cincinnati, were flooded, and also about thirty square miles of country about them were submerged. A recent and reliable writer estimates the damage wrought by this flood at $60,000,000, and states that 1,500 business houses and 3,700 residences were flooded; that 1,916 families were given bedding and 647 families furnished with coal; that 24,111 people received charity of some kind, and that 3,991 pairs of boots and shoes were distributed. The city on the Ohio whose loss came next to Cincinnati is Jeffersonville, Ind, which sustained damages amounting to nearly one million dollars, causing the ruin of a majority of her business men, and placing over five thousand of her people in want. New Albany's loss is stated at $730,000; Madison, $200,000; Aurora, $150,000; Lawrenceburg, $435,000. The intervening hamlets and country lost $300,000, making a total of $2,740,000 in the places just named. In this stretch of river country 24,000 people were rendered homeless and dependent upon public charity. The Legislatures of Ohio and Indiana appropriated $100,000 for the relief of the sufferers, and a steamer was provided to dispense necessaries to the various towns.

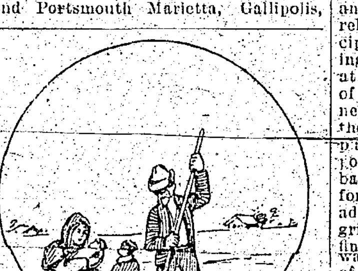
NEGRO FAMILIES IN THE GREAT OHIO FLOOD.

The most tragic scenes of this flood happened at Louisville, where the river embankment broke at midnight and deluged the sleeping city. Most of the people aroused in time to flee to high ground; but about fifty of these 5,000 midnight fugitives were swallowed up by the fierce flood. Those who were too late to wade made their escape in boats, or on rafts, housetops, and floating debris of every kind. Little children were found, in their night clothes, hugging favorite pets or playthings in their tiny arms, while clinging in terror to their parents or rescuers. There was no group or boat that did not show a scene of touching pathos. But not all the scenes of even that terrible night were pathetic. There were many incidents which, at least now, seem wonderfully ludicrous. *Harper's Weekly* is authority for the statement that one old darky woman was found hugging a pet rabbit to her bosom.

The old saying that "It never rains but it pours" was never more strikingly and literally verified than when this flood was followed, a year later, by a still greater one. Pittsburg lost three million dollars' worth of property by this flood, and Portsmouth Marietta, Gallipolis, Pomeroy, Hamer, Lawrenceburg, Cincinnati, and other towns, suffered in proportion. At Portsmouth 12,000 people were driven from their homes to camp upon the hills.



ARRIVAL OF THE RELIEF STEAMER.



SEEKING SAFETY.

A most striking scene at this place was the burning, to the water's edge, of six buildings. To record the deeds of heroism performed by the men who risked their lives again and again to save helpless men women and children, and to picture the divine fortitude and endurance of mothers in caring for their children and inspiring the hearts of both helpers and helpless with courage and hope, is beyond the limits of this brief sketch, but would constitute a most thrilling and pathetic chapter in the history of our national disasters. But these floods brought to light the despicable as well as the heroic elements of human nature. The cruel and villainous depredations of the "river pirates," preying, like vultures, on the helpless and ruined, would put to shame an ancient buccaneer. Many of the most exciting scenes in the floods were the chases after these desperate marauders. When the river police were once sure that they were in the wake of river pirates they did hesitate to fire with surest aim, the moment they came within range.

BREAKING OF THE LEVEE AT BOLIVAR, MISS.

One of the most serious losses to the country along the line of the Ohio floods is the loss of the "cream" of its rich, fertile soil which is carried to the Mississippi at each overflow.

The two great floods of 1883 and '84 resulted in the practical prostration of business throughout the States touched by them, as well as in the general depression of manufacture and trade in such States as supplied that territory.

The floods of the Mississippi are characterized by the length of their duration and the extent of territory covered by them rather than by their force and height. They usually begin early in the spring and continue until the latter part of July.

It is a quite general impression that the portion of the Mississippi subject to floods is protected by a uniform and almost impregnable system of dikes or levees. That is far from the actual fact. The "system" of dikes is anything but uniform and anything but impregnable. In fact, the various levees do not constitute a system at all, but a series of separate attempts by the National Government, the several States and private individuals to keep back the mighty waters in times of ordinary overflow. Comparatively few of these dikes, according to experience and the statements of the best engineering authorities, are adequate protection against extraordinarily high water.

During the terrible overflow of 1882—the greatest since the floods of 1864 and 1874—the valley, from the mouth of the Ohio River to Vicksburg, was an immense inland sea, dotted here and there by small points of land, the highest, of course, in the country, on which the strong cotton "gin" houses were generally located, with a view to serving as places of refuge in times of extreme high water.

In these "gin" houses would be huddled together the wealthy planters, their families, their negro servants and the poor whites of the community, living in simplicity and fraternity, waiting for the arrival of the steamer that should respond to their beacon-fire and come to relieve their distress. The loss of life and property occasioned by such a far-reaching overflow of the Mississippi is almost beyond computation, because the sufferers are so isolated from each other, scattered through the depths of the great forests that line the valley, that they are out of reach of the rescuing parties and die unknown. It is said that the relief steamers which went up the principal tributaries of the Mississippi during the flood of 1882 would each return at night to a point of safety, with a load of from three hundred to four hundred negroes or poor whites gathered during the day. The scenes of joy which took place at these points of refuge as some poor woodchopper's wife found the husband, whom she supposed dead, waiting for her in safety, are as impossible to adequately picture as were the scenes of grief and despair when the last hope of finding wife, husband, parent, or child was finally swept from one and another of the destitute and heartbroken companies of the rescued.

What must have been the loss of life and property in the awful flood of 1882, when that of the preceding year left 7,000 in Kansas alone destitute and homeless. From the meager statistics of 1882 I find that the overflow brought 20,000 people of Arkansas into pitiable destitution. Whole communities camped in the rudest fashion. The scantiest shelter was welcome, and the families fortunate enough to crowd into idle freight cars were considered uncommonly fortunate. The breaking of the immense levee at Bolivar, Miss., was, perhaps, the most striking single episode in the flood, as the break was the largest that has ever been made in the levee. The spectacle of its "going out" was grand and terrific beyond description.

As scarcely a year has passed without one or more disastrous overflows of the Great Father of Waters, it is obviously impossible to even allude to them in this short article.

So far as devising a remedy against these terrible, inevitable and frequent disasters, the engineering science of to-day confesses itself unable to even suggest anything worthy of confidence within the limits of practicable cost.

The best authorities seem to regard the building of storage reservoirs along the Upper Ohio, to catch the surplus waters and hold them in reserve until the dry season, when needed to swell the river to navigable depth, as the only practicable thing. N. S. Shaler estimates that 1,000 reservoirs, covering a surface of fifty acres, capable of holding an average depth of ten feet of water, would cost $10,000,000. He seems to be of the opinion that that is the least outlay that would be of any practicable service.

TO THE RESCUE OF A NEIGHBOR.

FORREST CRISSEY.

GENEVA, Ill.

## THE MARINE BAND.

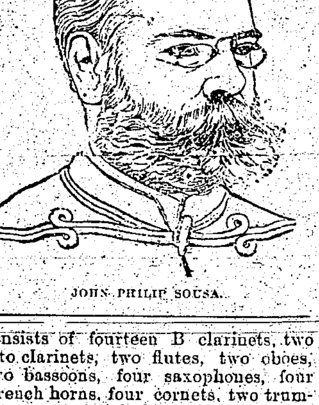
**Sketch of Uncle Sam's Own Musical Organization.**

The Marine Band is one of the features of the nation's capital. This band has had a long history. It began its existence as early as 1798, when thirteen musical Italians were enlisted by the government and made the nucleus of a band for the marine corps just then created by the government. Their numbers were increased from time to time, and under the direction of able leaders such as Carusi, Poris, Trei and Scala it became an efficient organization. John Philip Sousa has been the leader since 1881, during which time the band has become one of the best in the world. General Grant was an enthusiastic patron, and under his administration it numbered fifty-six musicians. President Harrison and Secretary Tracy have been its best friends, and the Fifty-first Congress did a handsome thing by passing an appropriation for its increase to seventy-two members, besides making many other provisions for the best musical results.

The band is regularly on duty from 8:30 to 12 o'clock every morning at the Marine barracks in Washington, where a public concert is given every Monday. During the summer months concerts are given on the White House lawn every Saturday, and when Congress is not in session Wednesday concerts are given at the Capitol. Besides these regular duties the band is subject to summons for all Presidential entertainments, inaugural balls, official receptions, festivities, excursions, etc.

The members are enlisted as marines and classified as musicians, and entitled to retirement for old age or pensions for disabilities received in the service. All of them are subjected to the most rigid physical and musical examination, and must be over 5 feet 6 inches in height. The strictest discipline is maintained, and the members all take pride in the military character of their organization.

The instrumentation of the band consists of fourteen B clarinets, two alto clarinets, two flutes, two oboes, two bassoons, four saxophones, four French horns, four cornets, two trumpets, two flugel horns, three trombones, two euphoniums, three basses, besides drums, triangles, tympani, etc.



JOHN PHILIP SOUSA.

## FROM A BILLIARD BALL INTO A BUTTON.

**The Shining Ivories Have a Brief but Active Existence.**

How many persons who wield a billiard cue are aware of the time, trouble and expense of making the ivory spheres? The billiard ball, in its natural state, is the principal means of defense for an elephant. In time the elephant falls a victim to the venturesome hunter, and he parts with his tusks, which are the most valuable of all his possessions to commerce. Most of the tusks find their way to London, which is the great sales mart for ivory. There, twice a year—spring and fall—the buyers of ivory gather.

There are different grades of ivory, and only the finer kinds are suitable for making billiard balls. The best comes from the small tusks, which are from four to six inches in diameter at the thickest end. These are sawed into blocks, each section being large enough to allow the turning of a single ball.

The factories devoted to the billiard ball industry in this country usually receive the ivory in this shape, the sections being marked so that the turners know from what part of the tusk each piece comes from, and in this way can calculate as to its grain and quality. It takes a long time to produce a perfect ball, and only skilled labor is employed.

The exact center of the ball is first discovered by means of measurement. The block is then placed in a socket, and one-half of the ball is turned by an instrument made of the finest and sharpest edged steel. The half-turned ball is then hung up in a net for a short while, then the second half is turned, and the ball hung up as before in a room the temperature of which is kept at from 60 to 70 degrees. The roughly turned ball is kept in this position for about a year. Then comes the polishing, whitening, etc. A great deal of hard rubbing is also necessary, as the ball before being used should be near a certain weight as possible, and measure $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches in diameter. It has been found impossible to get two balls exactly the same weight. Very often they will be heavier on one side than on the other, and frequently they split right through the center. This is due to decay.

In the window of one of the large manufactories of billiard balls in this city lies a tusk about two feet long. It was purchased some years ago, and while being sawed in two the saw came in contact with an obstruction. It proved to be a rifle bullet, which had penetrated the elephant when quite young, for the whole inside of the tusk had a decayed appearance.

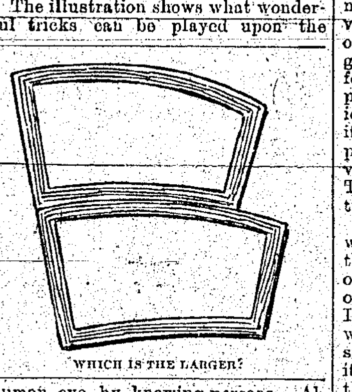
The price of ivory for making billiard balls has greatly increased within the past few years, and the demand exceeds the supply. The Brunswick-Balke Billiard Company have offered $10,000 for a perfect substitute for ivory, but nothing thus far has been invented that combines the elasticity and durability of the ivory ball. Not until after it is placed on the table is the real life of the billiard ball shown. The pores in the ivory may close, and then if the ball is kept in a hot room it is likely to crack, or it may crack by reason of concussion with other balls. This is one of the great difficulties to contend against. To overcome this the balls should be kept at as even a temperature as possible.

When a billiard ball is first used it occupies the first rank. A crack may soon be exposed and then it is returned to the factory. The nick is shaved off, and it comes back slightly smaller in size. It may then find its way into some second-rate billiard-room. After some more hard usage it is again returned to the factory and comes forth again much reduced in size and probably becomes a cue ball in pool. After it is found to be practically useless for the purposes for which it was originally made, it is bought by dealers in bone and ivory, and the balls are then turned into buttons or they are burned and used in the making of ivory black.—*New York Sun.*

## WHICH IS THE LARGER?

**A Little Trick That Will Test the Reader's Eyes.**

The illustration shows what wonderful tricks can be played upon the human eye by knowing persons. Although the lower of the two segments appears to be much larger than the upper one, it is really not so. By cutting out one of the segments and placing it on top of the other the reader may determine which is the larger. This trick is not a test for the eyes. It is as certain to deceive a perfect pair of eyes as it to mislead any other kind. There is, therefore, no reason why the reader should consult a physician after having solved the trick.



WHICH IS THE LARGER?

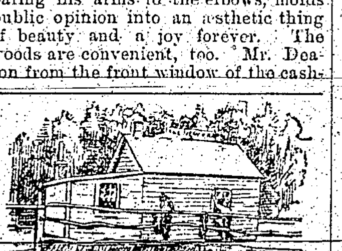
## SMALLEST NEWSPAPER OFFICE.

Perhaps the smallest newspaper office in the world, says a writer in the New York *World*, is that of the *New Era*, situated up in Minnesota.

The house is in the midst of woods. Birds come in springtime and build nests about it, and their matins are sung to the editor's corps as they set up the loud-sounding circus "ad" and the list of delinquent taxpayers, while he dashes off a stirring editorial on the Farmers' Alliance. All day long, as the devil rests himself about the office, he can hear the robins calling to each other, the wild dove's plaintive cooing and the wren's fitful complaining. At regular intervals come the "Bob White! Bob White!" of the quail in the fields afar off, and the lowing of cows over by the river, where the devil wishes he were in swimming.

Little children on the way to school peep in and see the great Washington hand-press and the office towel, and gaze in awe at the editor, whose genial face is hidden behind one of his exchanges. He is business manager, publisher, editor-in-chief, managing and news editor, city editor, sporting and dramatic editor, religious and financial editor, reporter and collector rolled into one alert and able body, and, to judge from his photograph, he is getting fat at it, too.

Out there in the woods, in this little white house, running a paper means just as much as it does in the metropolis. Step indoors and look around. The managing editor's department is divided off from the business office by an imaginary line running due north. Here Mr. Deacon meets the advance agent and the drummer for the paper and ink house, and then stepping over to the editorial rooms he confers with the local candidate and the Secretary of the State Fair, and then he retires to his sanctum, and, baring his arms to the elbows, molds public opinion into an æsthetic thing of beauty and a joy forever. The woods are convenient, too. Mr. Deacon from the front window of the cashier's room can see "Fiat Justitia," "Old Subscriber," "Pro Bono Publico" and "Constant Reader" approaching, and taking his gun he goes out of the rear door of the mailing department and has a few hours hunting ground-hog, and varies the sport by calling upon some tardy subscribers and touching them for their last three years' subscriptions, perhaps gathering some important news items at the same time.



THE SMALLEST NEWSPAPER OFFICE.

### Authors Who Write Too Much.

This idea of "keeping before the public" is a good one, in the main, writes Edward W. Bok in the *Ladies' Home Journal*, but it must be done judiciously and by good work. Just here is where nine authors in every ten fail. They think their quality is good, but unconsciously it has become quantity instead. Unwittingly, they are training their public, whose eye they caught with some early or striking piece of work, to be perfectly ready to drop them the moment a new star appears upon the literary horizon. Few authors of recent date made so pronounced and instantaneous success as Rudyard Kipling, but the public hardly had time to catch its breath after his first story, than along came a second story, a third, and so it has gone on until six of his books are now on the market, and a series of injurious newspaper articles in addition—all within one year. The result is that the best judges agree that Kipling is overdoing it. "Oh, we are having too much of Kipling," is the general opinion. In consequence, the sales of his books are dropping off, and the name of Rudyard Kipling is losing its magic. The simple fact is, that the great gospel of moderation applies to literature as it does to everything else. And, looking at it from a financial standpoint, this moderation pays. A good author who writes only one story in a year, ofttimes receives more for that single piece of work than does he who writes five or six novels during the same period. No matter how clever an author may be, how well he writes, he cannot afford to overfeed his public. The literary public likes its daintiest desserts in small doses, and then, as in everything else, there is created an appetite for more.

THE underground system of telegraphs of the German empire has a total length of 3,600 miles, and has cost $10,500,000.

## PHOTOGRAPHIC VOUCHERS.

**The Proof Which Big Advertisers Require that Their Contracts Are Fulfilled.**

"Some of the big mercantile firms that rely largely upon liberal advertising for their patronage," said a big bill-poster, "go to great expense to attract attention. The cost of advertising with them is not limited to the mere payment of the newspapers, painters, bill-posters, and others who undertake to display their announcements; but there are a number of necessary expenses incidental to these which are by no means small items in the total expenditure. Many employ men to originate striking forms of advertisements, and the demand for men of special genius in that direction is so great that very large salaries are offered them. Some of these firms, especially those who deal in patent medicines, employ a man whose sole duty it is to see that the contracts for displaying before the public their advertisements are carried out as agreed. This man has to do a great deal of traveling.

"One of the forms of advertising, which is extensively indulged in by these firms, is the painting of signs on the fences and rocks along the lines of the railroads which enter this town. In making a contract with a bill-poster, who usually does this work, the firm specifies the style and size of the signs it wants, and the places where it wants them displayed. The bill-poster sends out his men, presumably to fulfill the term of the contract; but these men travel over hundreds of miles of territory, and the question arises, How can the firm be certain that its provisions have been properly carried out? It is impossible for the members of the firm to spend time in going over all these miles personally, and, as a result, they have to employ a man who can do it for them. This man can do little else.

"If the firm would rest content with his assurances, his labor would be comparatively light, but one of the first principles of a big mercantile firm seems to be that, so far as possible, the assertions of an employe should be supported by material proof. It would, of course, be possible for the man who undertakes this work to defraud the firm by conspiring with the bill-poster, and, to prevent this possible collusion, a novel form of proof that the work has been properly done has been devised. The firm's agent follows in the footsteps of the bill-poster's workmen. He is provided with a camera, and he photographs every one of the firm's signs. As each photograph takes in not only the signs but the surrounding scenery, the firm is of course convinced that the number of signs contracted for have been duly made, and also that they are in the places designated by it. These photographs are kept until the terms of the contract have expired, and frequently one firm will have a collection of thousands of photographs of a particular sign, in the background of which will be diferent kinds of scenery."—*New York Sun.*

## TOUGH AND DUDE.

**A Very Rash Bum Gets Put Into an Involuntary Sleep.**

Probably one of the most surprised bullies that ever attempted to make game of a man, now nurses a black eye and a broken nose, out in Milwaukee, where he lives. He was standing in the doorway of a Grand avenue store a few nights since, talking with another tough man and leering at every man and woman who chanced to pass that way, when, under the electric light which bids the weary wayfarer welcome in front of the Plankinton House, he saw what he was pleased to call a dude coming in their direction, smoking a cigar.

"D'ye see ther dude comin', Nibsy?" he said to his companion.

"Yes, an' I fink it's a dirty shame dat he is spoilin' dat nice cigar when he is only fit to smoke cigarettes."

"Dat's a fact, me boy, an' I'm blamed if I intend to stand it. See?"

"What you going to do about it?"

"Just watch me, an' if I don't have dat cigar inside of a minute, den I'll eat me hat, dat's all."

As the young man drew near, the bully stepped from the door, and approaching the unsuspecting pedestrian, said:

"Say, me lad, let me take your cigar, will you?"

The young man thinking that the fellow desired a light, knocked the ashes off his weed, and handed it to the stranger, who, with a smile, placed it between his teeth.

"What do you mean by that?" asked the astonished young fellow as he saw the use his cigar had been put to.

"O! dat's all right, bub," said the tough man; "dis is a pleasant little way dat I have when time hangs heavily on my hands. Run on home now or your mother will be worried. See?"

"Yes, I think that I see," replied the young man as he stepped up in front of the loafer, "but, strange as it may seem, my mother is not in the habit of getting worried, and there is no occasion of my shortening my stay with you. Besides, I too, have a pleasant little way of my own to pass away the time when the same hangs heavily on my hands. It is something like this——"

In another moment the bully was stretched out on the sidewalk with one eye closed, and when he arose a blow on the bridge of his nose once more laid him out. The young man whom he had sized up as a dude turned out to be one of the crack boxers in the gymnasium, and two blows of his scientific fist had been sufficient to put the tough to sleep.

### Eggs in the Nest.

A charming story is told of Corliss, the great engine builder, in *Food, Home and Garden*:

A short time before his death Corliss found it necessary to enlarge his great machine shops, and set a squad of men at work to prepare the material for building.

While the masons were arranging to blast a huge rock, a workman, pointing to a bird hovering over a ledge high up in the rock, said:

"That bird will have to change its nesting in short order if it wants to save its neck."

"Are there eggs in the nest?" inquired Mr. Corliss, with evident interest.

"Yes, four little speckled fellows over which the mother bird has been fussing ever since we began to work," replied the man. "The young birds will soon be peeping through the delicate shells."

"Then let the work stop until the birdlings are ready to fly," was the great-hearted man's command.

A SECRETARY of a fire insurance company has been arrested at Flint, Mich., on a charge of arson. It is alleged that he tried to burn out a store which was insured in a rival company.

## HUMOR.

### Collect on Buttons.

"So you are collecting buttons, Millie. Why, what a lot you have! You must have more than any little girl in the neighborhood."

"No, sir; Diasy Fourthly has ever so many more."

"Indeed! How does she get so many—is her papa a dry goods merchant?"

"No, sir; he's a minister."

### All He Knew.

Old doctor—Has any one been in?

Student—One gentleman called. Said he wanted to know what to do for a cold. He hadn't time to wait, so I told him everything I knew.

Old doctor—Humph! That couldn't have been much.

Student—Oh, I know more than you think. I told him to bathe his feet in hot water, take a pint of lemonade, sponge with salt water, remain in a warm room, bathe the face in hot water every five minutes, snuff up hot salt water, inhale ammonia or menthol, take a ten-grain dose of quinine and lots of outdoor exercise.—*New York Weekly.*

### Fair Exchange.

"Grindstone, what's the matter?"

"Grip, Kiljordan. Just got over it."

"What did you give up to it for? It's all imagination. A fellow with any strength of mind won't take the grip, and it's a bad thing to have. It always attacks a fellow where he is weakest."

"You haven't had it?"

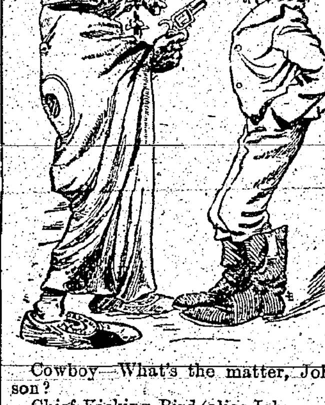
"No. Nothing the matter with me but a cold in the head."

"Um. Are you sure the grip always attacks a man in his weakest part?"

"That's what the doctors all say."

"Then it isn't a cold in the head you've got, Kiljordan. It's the grip."

### Jealousy in the Dime Museum.



Cowboy—What's the matter, Johnson?

Chief Kicking Bird (alias Johnson)—The next time I catch you flirting with the bearded woman, off comes the top of your head. Ugh!—*Texas Siftings.*

### New Method of Testing Them.

"Sure these eggs are fresh?" inquired a man with a basket on his arm, peering into an oblong box in a grocery store on Chicago avenue yesterday morning and looking suspiciously at the proprietor.

"Certainly, sir," answered the latter, "These eggs are perfectly fresh. They're from the country."

"What are they worth?"

"Twenty-five cents a dozen, and I don't make a cent on them at that."

"If you had any right fresh city eggs I think I'd rather have 'em," observed the customer, doubtfully. "Tell you what I'll do. If you'll let me test a dozen or so by a way of my own, and they turn out to be all right, I'll give you 50 cents a dozen for them. If any are a little too subsequent, as it were, you give me the dozen for nothing. How does that strike you?"

"I guess it's a go," said the grocer, after a moment's reflection.

"I have the privilege of testing the entire dozen?"

"Certainly."

"In my own way?"

"Yes."

"That's all right. Please stand still a moment."

Whix! An egg thrown with terrific force just grazed the grocer's ear and broke with awful effect on a pile of baking powder cans on the counter.

"You moved a little," said the customer, considerably vexed, putting his basket down and picking up another egg. "I'll——"

"Hold on!" shouted the proprietor. "What are you doing?"

"Testing the eggs. In my own way. That one was all right, anyhow. I have my doubts about this one, though."

And he drew back to throw it.

"Stop!" yelled the excited grocer, dodging behind a potato barrel, "or I'll call the police."

"They won't touch me. Stand out a little, please."

"Say!" called out the grocer in an appealing tone. "Let's compromise this thing. Take the eggs for twenty cents."

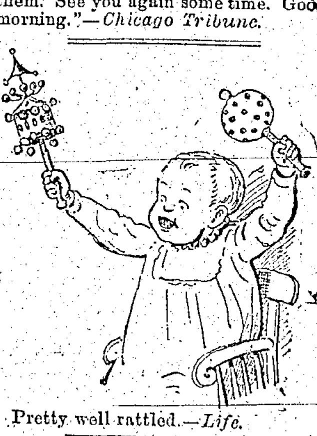
"I'd prefer to pay fifty cents for them if they are sound."

"Take 'em for fifteen."

"That's unreasonable. If this one I've got hold of now turns out to be bad I get a dozen for nothing. See? Stand out a little, if you please."

"Look here!" said the grocer, despairingly; "you can have 'em for ten cents—five—two and a half. Take a couple of dozen for nothing and go!"

"H'm! That seems fair," mused the customer, putting the egg back in the oblong box and picking up his basket again; "but, Christopher Columbus! I don't want any eggs. I only wanted to introduce my new way of testing them. See you again some time. Good-morning."—*Chicago Tribune.*



Pretty well rattled.—*Life.*

THERE are six Siamese students at Westminster College, a small institution at New Wilmington, Pa.

What is lacking is truth and confidence.

If there were absolute truth on the one hand and absolute confidence on the other, it wouldn't be necessary for the makers of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy to back up a plain statement of fact by a $500 guarantee.

They say—"If we can't cure *you* (make it personal, please,) of catarrh in the head, in any form or stage, we'll pay you $500 for your trouble in making the trial."

"An advertising fake," you say.

Funny, isn't it, how some people prefer sickness to health when the remedy is positive and the guarantee *absolute*.

Wise men don't put *money* back of "fakes."

And "faking" doesn't pay.

Magical little granules—those tiny, sugar-coated Pellets of Dr. Pierce—scarcely larger than mustard seeds, yet powerful to cure—active yet mild in operation. The best Liver Pill ever invented. Cure sick headache, dizziness, constipation. One a dose.

### Language in Sealing Wax.

The language in sealing wax is much practiced in Paris, now that sealing letters is in fashion again. An epistle conveying a proposal of marriage must be sealed with white wax, while accepted lovers may use ruby color. Jealousy is expressed by yellow wax, blue implies constancy, and brown melancholy; green suggests hope, and a paler shade of green conveys reproof. A letter of condolence should bear a violet seal in reply to the black wax, intimating death, and the ordinary scarlet hue is still used for business. Invitations to dinner display chocolate seals, gushing young ladies fasten their confidences with pink, and gray is the general tint for letters to ordinary acquaintances.

### Explaining Why There Is Less Deafness.

A perceptible decrease in deafness has been noticed of late, which is partly accounted for by those in position to know to the more general use of artificial means now perfected to a degree hitherto considered impossible. A very complete device of this kind was invented in Bridgeport, Conn., a few years ago by H. C. Wales, which, being placed inside the ear, is worn with a secret delight by many whose deafness is thus never suspected.

AT the depot restaurant: Traveler (rushing in)—"Pie!" "What kind?" "Watcher got?" "Open-faced, kivered and cross-bar—all apple!" "Take pumpkin!"

IT STARTS HIM.—If anything in this world will put wings on the feet of Indolence, it is a woman with a dipper of hot water starting for a tramp when he is "sassy." If there is any other remedy in the universe that will cure a cold or cough as quickly and effectually as Dr. White's Pulmonaria it has not been made known. For croup in children it is a safe and certain specific.

### A Bad Omen.

Paul—Why so down-hearted, Edwin? Did the eminent specialist, Dr. Noitawl, give you no hope of recovery?

Edwin—None at all. He assured me that I was perfectly well.

DON'T you *want* to *save money*, clothes, time, labor, fuel, and health? All these can be saved if you will *try* Dobbins' Electric Soap. We say "*try*," knowing if you try it *once*, you will always use it.

### Swiss Embroidery.

Sixty thousand workmen of Switzerland do embroidery. They are paid about $10,000,000 annually, and their machines are worth $8,000,000.

THE best cough medicine is Piso's Cure for Consumption. Sold everywhere. 25c.

FITS.—All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvellous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

ST. JACOBS OIL
TRADE MARK
THE GREAT
REMEDY FOR PAIN
CURES PROMPTLY AND PERMANENTLY
RHEUMATISM,
Lumbago, Headache, Toothache,
NEURALGIA,
Sore Throat, Swellings, Frost-bites,
SCIATICA,
Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

SHILOH'S
CONSUMPTION
CURE.

The success of this Great Cough Cure is without a parallel in the history of medicine. All druggists are authorized to sell it on a positive guarantee, a test that no other cure can successfully stand. That it may become known, the Proprietors, at an enormous expense, are placing a Sample Bottle Free into every home in the United States and Canada. If you have a Cough, Sore Throat, or Bronchitis, use it, for it will cure you. If your child has the Croup, or Whooping Cough, use it promptly, and relief is sure. If you dread that insidious disease Consumption, use it. Ask your Druggist for SHILOH'S CURE, Price 10 cts., 50 cts. and $1.00. If your Lungs are sore or Back lame, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster, Price 25 cts.

The Soap
that
Cleans
Most
is Lenox.

# HOME AND THE FARM.

## A DEPARTMENT MADE UP FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

**The Farm vs. Life in the City—A Simple Yet Practical Device for Keeping a Gate Open—A Movable Pig Sty—Household Hints—Kitchen Recipes, Etc., Etc.**

### THE FARM.

#### Farming vs. City Life.

"FARMING is just abominable," I said to myself one fine June morning. "Here I go from 4:30 a. m. until 8 p. m., just as fast as I can fly, and what does it amount to? Plain clothes, plain food, no social advantages, no excursions, no parties, and very little cash in the bank. I am just tired of worrying with contrary hens and ailing chickens, with the messing of milk and butter, with trying to be cook, house-maid, seamstress, nurse, dairymaid, poultry-keeper, and a multitude of other things. There is no time for dress up in the afternoon, no time for social reading or mental advancement. When evening comes every one is too tired to do aught but drop into a chair, lazily run over the weekly news, then off to bed. It's stagnation itself. I wish we lived in town."

I thereupon began to dream how lovely things would be there. My husband would find work at a good salary, or meet with a congenial partner in some business. I'd take boarders, and make ten times as much money as I could fussing with chickens. I would grow intellectual and so would the children, and life would be worth living.

Well, we left the farm and went in town to live, and this is how it all turned out. The city was one of the big ones, so big we had to rent a house three miles from the center to avoid being squeezed into no space at all, and to have the rent reasonable.

I soon found that my shopping trips must be well considered, for car-fare soon amounted to a neat little sum. Our mother church was located near the business portion of the town; after walking the distance one Sunday with the children and paying 30 cents in car fare the next, we concluded to give up the long-wished-for privilege and attend a church nearer home.

I began to be told how unhealthy it was. I had not thought of sickness; at once I was sure one of our family would be laid away in the cemetery on the hill. I begged to move back to the farm, but just then the children came down with the whooping cough, and so the poor dears had to be *isolated*. There was only a small yard with no resources; their only amusement was to sit on the porches and watch what was passing. How they longed for the freedom of the farm, where they could shout, chase the pigs and chickens, ride horse-back, build forts, dig wells, do so much that suited their active nature. The plaintive cry was, "I don't know anything to do." The little boys around would swear and play so roughly I found I could not encourage their coming, and when I heard how little ones were treated at school by the older scholars, I groaned and declared they should not go.

My neighbors were very pleasant, and, not being on a farm, I supposed they were all happy—one especially, who was the owner of a pretty house, well furnished, a nice turnout, and her children near by; surely, I said, she must be happy; yet, when I remarked the same to her, she replied, with a sad smile, "I'm far from being happy. I lie awake many nights planning how to make money. I want to be rich, and can't be; so I am just miserable."

The husband of my next door neighbor was a book-keeper, so, having a certain sum to depend upon, I concluded he was satisfied, but when I learned that he left at 6 a. m., and did not return until 10 p. m., eating a cold dinner, I did not wonder that he preferred farm life; and later they rented a farm.

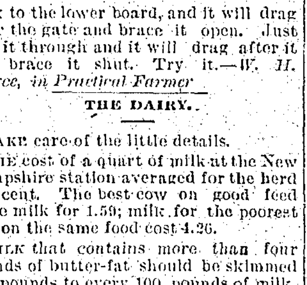
Another was distracted because he had mortgaged his farm to buy city lots. Dull times and no business had used up everything, and he, too, went back to the farm. Many others were similarly situated. I found even those well-established businesses worried by failure of health and the perplexities of hard times.

The partner my husband sought could not be found, nor the salary. I didn't think, when it came to the point, that taking boarders would be any more agreeable or as profitable as raising poultry. I was surprised at the rigid economy my neighbors practiced. They dressed well, but had to deny themselves things I considered essential. Butter, eggs, and milk, though so poor, cost so much when used as freely as I was accustomed to.

We returned to the farm a wiser and a more contented family, and have endeavored to remedy the evils instead of running away from them.

#### To Save Time and Patience.

Here is a device for keeping a gate open. The drawing explains itself. If the gate swings free from the ground there will be room enough to fasten the stick to the lower board, and it will drag after the gate and brace it open. Just kick it through and it will drag after it and brace it shut. Try it.—*W. H. Pearce, in Practical Farmer.*



### THE DAIRY.

TAKE care of the little details.

THE cost of a quart of milk at the New Hampshire station averaged for the herd 2.74 cent. The best cow on good feed made milk for 1.59; milk for the poorest cow on the same food cost 4.26.

MILK that contains more than four pounds of butter-fat should be skimmed two pounds to every 100 pounds of milk, and the surplus made into butter, says H. P. Carpenter in the *American Creamery*.

PRACTICAL New York dairymen claim it has taken at least ten and one-half pounds of milk on the average this season to make a pound of cheese. This is in excess of ordinary years, says the *American Cultivator*.

THE dairy world to-day is not so much in need of new and startling experiences as of the courage and persistency to carry out what it does know already. To accomplish success, we must watch for and try to meet courageously the great army of competition that is warring against us. The successful dairyman has confidence in himself and faith in his cattle. He must farm it 365 days in the year. Our dairymen are fast finding out that the ration that makes one pound of steer beef will also make one pound of butter or two pounds of cheese. No cow was ever a good dairy cow that was not born so, but thousands of cows that were born so have been spoiled by poor and unwise handling.

THE claim has been often made, says the *American Dairyman*, that the milk of the cows in the Northwestern portion of Canada will yield a larger proportion of butter and cheese than that produced elsewhere under similar conditions. Last year a very careful test was made at the Jolly creamery in Manitoba, which, as far as butter is concerned, seems to favor this view. The relative result of this and other trials may be briefly stated as follows: For each 100 pounds of milk Manitoba is credited with 4.76 pounds of butter; Quebec with 4.25; the United States with 4.00, and Ontario with 3.75, while the average yield in Europe is only 3.60. What makes the difference really larger than the figures indicate is the fact that the cows tested in Manitoba were all of native stock, while of those in other countries either belonged to improved breeds or were a high class of grades. The results of future tests in this direction will be looked for with interest.

### THE PIGGERY.

#### A Point in Pig Breeding.

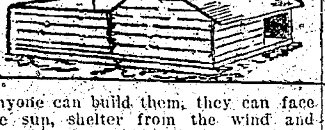
The cost of feeding pigs before and after weaning has been compared by the Wisconsin experiment station and the results appeared in their annual report for 1890. Corn meal, skim-milk and shorts where the feeds that gave the best results and the figures show that the pigs made a more economical growth when fed through the sow. This being true, it is short-sighted policy to starve the dam with the idea that her pigs will pay better for feed after weaning. The sow should be fed as heavily as possibly without endangering her young and at the same time the pigs should be early taught to eat in a trough by themselves and should also be fed all they will consume. Comparing the results obtained before and after weaning with those from older animals, it was found that the best gain for a given amount of food, was given with the younger animals. To obtain the best results with a given amount of feed, pigs should be crowded from the day they are born, feeding the sow heavily and continuing the heavy feeding with the pigs after weaning.

#### One of the Errors in Swine Breeding.

It is no theory that says a good warm shed, covered and surrounded with clover chaff is a good place for a sow to farrow. Many farmers are not able to prepare costly quarters for this purpose, but they can make a warm, cozy place for them, without any great expense, by the method suggested. It is a very grave error to burn the clover chaff as many farmers do, and allow the sows to farrow in almost any kind of a fence corner, without shelter and without attention. A little wisdom and action combined will save you many dimes, and you can certainly afford to study these things. —*Indiana Farmer.*

#### Fresh, Daily.

Here is the pig sty that can be drawn to any part of the farm by a team of horses, and shutting the swine in the covered pen they can be moved a few feet to fresh clover daily, thus avoiding all filth and contagion from other hogs.



Anyone can build them, they can face the sun, shelter from the wind and storms and serve for young or fattening swine, breeders or sick animals. The rude runners on which they move may be made of 2x4 plank lumber sawed for sled shoes or rough, light poles cut for the purpose. They must be beveled at one end to ride over obstructions.—*Practical Farmer.*

### THE HOUSEHOLD.

#### Hints to Housekeepers.

A FRESH egg will sink in water because of the water in it. It will lie on its side also rather than endwise. Should the yolk be plainly distinguishable upon being held up to a strong light, the egg is good.

HALF a teaspoonful of sugar will nearly always revive a dying fire, and, unlike the few drops of oil which servants are so fond of using, and which has caused so many sad accidents, is perfectly safe.

IN making custards and custard pies, heat the milk to the scalding-point, before adding it to the beaten eggs and sugar; bake at once in a hot oven. The time required for baking them will thus be reduced one-half.

BLACK satin can be stiffened by sponging with vinegar and water, a tablespoonful of the former to a pint of water. Sponge on the wrong side, then more lightly on the right side and press on the wrong. If there are grease or other spots on it they may be removed by the use of alcohol and ammonia in equal parts, diluting each tablespoonful of the mixture with a pint of water.

TO REMOVE and prevent dandruff a good wash is made from two ounces of pulverized borax, two ounces of gum camphor, broken in small pieces, one quart of boiling water. Bottle and cork tightly. Before each time of using strain a small quantity off and dilute with an equal portion of water. Apply to the head with a flannel cloth or with the hands. Wash the head and hair afterward with soft water.

TEA leaves are good to scatter over carpets before sweeping, not only to freshen the colors, but also to prevent the dust from arising.

AFTER buttering the tins for layer cake, give them a good sprinkling of flour. This will prevent the cake from sticking to the tins, and a little less flour will be required in the making of the cake.

A BULGING appearance of the can, in the case of canned goods, is indicative of decomposition of the contents.

A DRINK which is very refreshing to invalids is made from lime juice and sugar.

RUB together one tablespoonful of butter and three of flour. Roll this into the upper crust of pies; it will render the crust flaky and tender.

BEEF marrow is excellent for frying purposes.

WHEN decanters and carafes become so discolored inside that shot or fine coals will not cleanse them, fill the bottle with finely chopped potato skins, cork tightly, and let the bottle stand for three days, when the skins will ferment. Turn out and rinse. The bottle will be as bright and clean as when new.

#### Accidents.

FOR a slight cut, press the edges together, and bind with sticking plaster. For choking, give a smart smack with the open hand between the shoulders. To stop bleeding from the nose, stand upright, and raise both arms above the head.

COVER slight burns and scalds with a little common whitening moistened with water. Should a child set fire to its clothes, immediately lay it on the floor, and roll it in the hearth-rug or any other heavy woollen article.

TO PREVENT swelling after a blow, rub the part immediately with butter, or dip a handkerchief in cold water, roll it into a thick pad, press it to the part, and tie it on with a bandage until other remedies can be obtained.

### THE KITCHEN.

#### Practical Recipes.

BOLOGNA SAUSAGE.—Ten pounds of fresh beef, ground or chopped fine, two pounds of fat pork, cut in small pieces, one and one-quarter ounces of mace and one and one-quarter ounces of cloves, powdered fine; one and one-quarter ounces of black pepper; mix well together and let it lay over night. Stuff in bags; let them lay in ham pickle four or five days, then hang them up to dry.

RAISED CAKE.—Two cups dough, one egg, three-quarter shortening, half lard and half butter, one and one-quarter cups of sugar, one-third cup milk, two tablespoons flour, two teaspoons Royal baking powder, one cup raisins; put baking powder into flour, put this on the raisins the last thing. Put into the oven as soon as made.

LEMON JELLY CAKE.—One cup sugar, one cup milk, one quarter cup butter, one egg, two teaspoons Royal baking powder, one and one-half cups flour; bake in three layers. For the jelly take one cup sugar, mix with one heaping tablespoonful flour, one egg, one cup water, juice and peel of one lemon. Cook until thick, stirring all the time. Let all get cold then put together.

POTATO YEAST.—Take eight or ten medium sized potatoes, boil and strain through a colander, add about one gallon of water to them, then boil a small pinch of hops and pour into the potatoes through the colander; and one cup of fine salt, and cup of sugar. When cool enough add one cent's worth of yeast and put in a stone jug and set in a warm place without the stopper. As soon as it begins to sink cork up and set in a cool place, ready for use.

SOFT MOLASSES GINGERBREAD.—One cup of molasses, one teaspoonful of soda, two teaspoonfuls of ginger, one tablespoonful of butter or lard, a pinch of salt if you use lard. Stir together the lard, soda, ginger and salt, then add the molasses and one pint of sifted flour. Then pour in one-half a cup of boiling water. Bake about one inch deep in a sheet. This is very nice if the water is boiling and the cake well beaten as it is added.

### Meerschaum Statistics.

The place most productive of this mineral is known to be near the town of Eski-scheir, in Anatolia, Asia Minor. A recent account by Herr Adler states that the preparation of 100 boxes of meerschaum there takes twelve to fifteen persons two months, and costs about £120. In Eski-scheir the average price of the box of mercantile ware has varied since 1873 between about £6 to £10 (last year it was about the former). Refuse ware can be had at about an eighth of the price. There are ten qualities, and each is to be had in four sizes, there being twenty-five to forty pieces of the first size per box, and 450 to 1,500 pieces of the fourth (the box is thirty-six inches long, eight inches broad and fifteen and one-half inches deep). In the last two decades the export of meerschaum has considerably increased; from 3,000 boxes in 1855 it has risen to 11,100 in 1881.

In Constantinople the trade is managed by about fifteen firms—Austrian, Bulgarian, Greek, Armenian, Turkish—who bring their wares into the Vienna market. The large importation into Vienna may be said to date from between 1850 and 1860, when the production of pipe-bowls and cigar-tips was greatly increased for export to England, France and North America. In 1860 a considerable export of pipes to San Francisco was first developed, while large quantities of cigar-tips were sent to America and Australia via Hamburg. Since then the conditions of the trade have altered much, chiefly in consequence of the high duties imposed in America. In that country arose, with the aid of emigrant turners from Australia, a home industry, which has successfully competed with the Vienna pipe manufacturer (for the product of which America was previously the best customer). With France and Germany, the United States obtains the raw product mainly from Austria.—*London Times.*

### A Happy Life.

A man who has married for love is a happy fellow. He is generally cheerful, and always thinking about the dear ones at home. He prefers to live out of town for the sake of his children. He is rarely late at business, rises early, gardens a little, eats a hearty breakfast, and goes to the necessary labor with a light heart and clean conscience. He often brings home pleasant surprises for his wife and children. You may recognize him in trains loaded with parcels, which he good-naturedly carries with perfect unconcern of what others think—a new bonnet, music, books, a cloak for his wife; while in another parcel the wheels of a cart, a jack-in-the-box, a doll or skipping-rope protrude through the paper, and suggest the nursery. He is brave and kind, though he makes no noise in the world. The humanizing influence of that darling red-cheeked little fellow who calls him father brings a glow and rapture of the purest pleasure earth holds; for the man who has never felt a tiny hand clasp his will always lack something—he will be less human, less blessed than others. This is the noble, the honest, the only form of life that imparts real contentment and joy, that will make a death-bed glorious, and love see peace through its tears. It is so purely unselfish, so tenderly true; it satisfies the highest instincts. It stimulates men to the best deeds they are capable of.

### Sarah Battle and Whist.

I never in my life—and I knew Sarah Battle many of the best years of it—saw her take out her snuff-box when it was her turn to play; or snuff a candle in the middle of a game; or ring for a servant till it was fairly over. She never introduced or connived at, miscellaneous conversation during the process, as she emphatically observed, cards were cards; and if I ever saw unmingled distaste in her fine last century countenance, it was at the airs of a young gentleman of a literary turn, who had been, with difficulty persuaded to take a hand; and who, in his excess of candor, declared that he thought that there was no harm in unbending the mind now and then, after serious studies, in recreations of that kind! She could not bear to have her noble occupation, to which she wound up her faculties, considered in that light. It was her business, her duty, the thing she came in the world to do—and she did it. She unbent her mind afterward over a book.—*Charles Lamb.*

A CHICAGO plumber recently committed suicide. It is not the first instance of a man not being able to stand prosperity.

### An Expected Guest.

Mrs. McLuck—"My darter Sally said there was a gentleman wanted to see me, so I come right down 'thout stoppin' to fix up, 'cause I s'pose y'r carriage is waitin'; but I just want to say, furst off, thet the report in the morning papers about us falling heir to a fortune was published 'thout my consent; and the fact is, we hain't got the money yet; and we can't accept any invites to balls, an' parties, an' receptions, an' things, for a month yet at least. You're Mr. Astorbilt, ain't you, or—beggin' y'r pardon—mebby y'r Mister McGallustor?"

Stranger (a man who understands his business)—"Um! I see—I see how it is, madam. You wish a little time to—to mourn the death of the wealthy relative; of course, of course. I—er—really didn't suppose you were quite ready to attend the—er—brilliant social functions, but I just dropped in for a friendly chat; and, by the way, here is something I brought with me—something which all the ladies of the Four Hundred are using, and it occurred to me you would like to buy one or more; so, I—er—brought 'em along. Here they are, madam—our new patent Ebony-iron Last-Forever Frying-pan, only fifty cents, or three for a dollar."—*New York Weekly.*

### Changing Defeat to Victory.

The genius of Sheridan at Winchester changed defeat to victory. So when feeble adversaries in the shape of inefficient remedies fail to stay the progress of that obstinate and malignant foe, malaria, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters turns the tide—drives the enemy back. Nothing in *materia medica*, or out of it, compares with this as an opponent of every form of malarial disease. Chills and fever, dumb ague, bilious remittent, and ague cake—it matters not—one and all are extirpated by the Bitters. To take a course of the great preparative in advance of the malarial season is to buckle on, as it were, an armor of proof which defies attack. So fortified, so protected, you shall be scatheless. Remember, too, that the Bitters is an eradicator of liver complaint, constipation, rheumatism, kidney complaints, and dyspepsia.

### A New Nickel Gatherer.

The latest drop-a-nickel-in-the-slot machine takes a portrait while you wait. There are half a dozen in operation in New York and one in Philadelphia, and in a short time they will probably be in every corridor and railroad station in the cities. A nickel is dropped in the slot, a knob pressed, and a machine does the rest. In just a minute and forty-five seconds from the time the nickel is deposited a well-executed tin-type is dropped out. For an extra nickel a neat brass frame can be had.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O., Props. of Hall's Catarrh Cure, offer $100 reward for any case of catarrh that can't be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for testimonials, free. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

ONE would naturally imagine that in Italy, where children come to maturity very rapidly, the legal marriageable age would be much earlier than in colder climes. Nevertheless it is above the usual standard in that respect, being 18 for men and 16 for women.

"ONCE a use, and ever a custom," is a warning against bad habits and an encouragement to form good ones. Use a cake of SAPOLIO just once and you will form a good habit.

MADAME DE STAEL was proud of the fact that she had acquired seventeen trades, by any one of which she could make a livelihood.

IN 1850 "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" were introduced, and their success as a cure for *Colds, Coughs, Asthma, and Bronchitis* has been unparalleled.

SCYLLA signifies the whirlpool of destruction.

BEECHAM'S PILLS cure Bilious and Nervous ills.

AN Atchison man declares that he has found in his wife a woman who can make better coffee than his mother did.

**Syrup of Figs,**

Produced from the laxative and nutritious juice of California figs, combined with the medicinal virtues of plants known to be most beneficial to the human system, acts gently on the kidneys, liver and bowels, effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds and headaches, and curing habitual constipation.

### Luther.

Tom—It has always seemed funny to me that people should consider politics so dirty. Politics ought to be the cleanest of all things.

Dick—Why so?

Tom—Because it consumes so much soap.

"PAPA," said mamma, "bring home a box of Bull's Worm Candy." She meant Dr. Bull's Worm Destroyers, but then the children call it candy and papa knew what she wanted. By mail, 25 cents. John D. Park, Cincinnati, Ohio.

SHE—After you sell this painting what do you expect to paint next? He—The town.

Makes the
Weak Strong

The way in which Hood's Sarsaparilla builds up people in run down or weakened state of health conclusively proves the claim that this medicine "makes the weak strong." It does not act like a stimulant, imparting fictitious strength from which there must follow a reaction of greater weakness than before, but in the most natural way Hood's Sarsaparilla overcomes that tired feeling, creates an appetite, purifies the blood, and, in short, gives great bodily, nerve, mental and digestive strength.

Hood's
Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

RADWAY'S
READY RELIEF.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST MEDICINE FOR FAMILY USE IN THE WORLD.
NEVER FAILS TO RELIEVE
PAIN.

Cures and Prevents Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Inflammation, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache, Asthma, Difficult Breathing.

Cures the worst pains in from one to twenty minutes. Not one hour after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.

INTERNALLY, a half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Colic, Flatulency, and all internal pains.

50c. per Bottle. Sold by Druggists.

RADWAY'S
PILLS,

An Excellent and Mild Cathartic. Purely vegetable. The safest and best medicine in the world for the cure of all disorders of the

LIVER, STOMACH OR BOWELS.

Taken according to directions, they will restore health and renew vitality.

Price, 25c. a box. Sold by all druggists, or mailed by RADWAY & CO., 32 Warren Street, New York, on receipt of price.

Tutt's Pills

stimulate the torpid liver, strengthen the digestive organs, regulate the bowels, and are unequaled as an

Anti-Bilious Medicine.

Elegantly sugar coated. Dose small. Price, 25 cents. Office, 39 & 41 Park Place, N. Y.

"August
Flower"

**Dyspepsia.** There is a gentleman at Malden-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., named Captain A. G. Pareis, who has written us a letter in which it is evident that he has made up his mind concerning some things, and this is what he says:

"I have used your preparation called August Flower in my family for seven or eight years. It is constantly in my house, and we consider it the best remedy for Indigestion, **Indigestion.** and Constipation we have ever used or known. My wife is troubled with Dyspepsia, and at times suffers very much after eating. The August Flower, however, relieves the difficulty. My wife frequently says to me when I am going to town, 'We are out **Constipation** of August Flower, and I think you had better get another bottle.' I am also troubled with Indigestion, and whenever I am, I take one or two teaspoonfuls before eating, for a day or two, and all trouble is removed." ®

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WHEN THE DEAFNESS IS CAUSED BY SCARLET FEVER, COLDS, MEASLES, CATARRH, &C. BY THE USE OF THE INVISIBLE SOUND DISC which is guaranteed to help a larger per cent. of cases than all similar devices combined. The same to the Ears as glasses are to the eyes. Positively invisible. Worn months without removal. H. C. WALES, Bridgeport, Conn.

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SAMPLES SENT FREE of spring patterns with borders and ceilings to match. One-half million rolls offered at wholesale prices.

White blanks, 4c to 6c; Gilts, 8c to 35c; Embossed Gilts, 10c to 50c. I will send you the most popular colorings, and guarantee to save you money. ALFRED PEATS, Wall Paper Merchant, 63-65 W. Washington-st., Chicago.

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THE GREAT HEALTH DRINK.

Package makes 5 gallons. Delicious, sparkling and appetizing. Sold by all dealers. A beautiful Picture Book and Cards sent free to any one sending their address to The C. E. HIRES CO., Philad'a.

FAT FOLKS REDUCED 15 to 25 lbs. per month by harmless herbal remedies. No starving, no inconvenience and no bad effects. Strictly confidential. Send 6c. for circulars and testimonials. Address Dr. O. W. F. SNYDER, McVicker's Theatre Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

POCKET BANK!—World's Fair Pocket Bank. Best, fastest-selling novelty; holds $5; opens automatically; cannot be picked. Sample by mail (postal note), 15 cents; one dozen, $1.00. Gross lots at special prices. WORLD'S FAIR POCKET BANK CO., 168 Dearborn St., Chicago.

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EUROPE $210. THE HOLY LAND; Round the World. Select parties, best ticketing facilities, ocean tickets. H. GAZE & SON, 940 Broadway, N. Y. (Est. 1844.)

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"WOMAN'S DUPLICITY." "Duff"s realistic novel, will make you laugh! Read it! Don't miss it! Price 25 cts.

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Swift Specific S. S. S. has a record enjoyed by no other medicine. For over fifty years it has been curing all sorts of blood trouble from an ordinary pimple to the worst types of scrofula and blood poison.

Considered Wonderful.

Mr. Henry V. Smith, of Belmont, West Virginia, says: "He considers his cure of Scrofula by S. S. S., one of the most wonderful on record. He had the disease of the worst type all his life until he was 22 years of age, and his whole youth was embittered by it. Of course he had all sorts of treatment, but nothing benefited him permanently until he took S. S. S. which cleansed the poison from his system, and cured him sound and well."

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If taken promptly,
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PENNYROYAL PILLS

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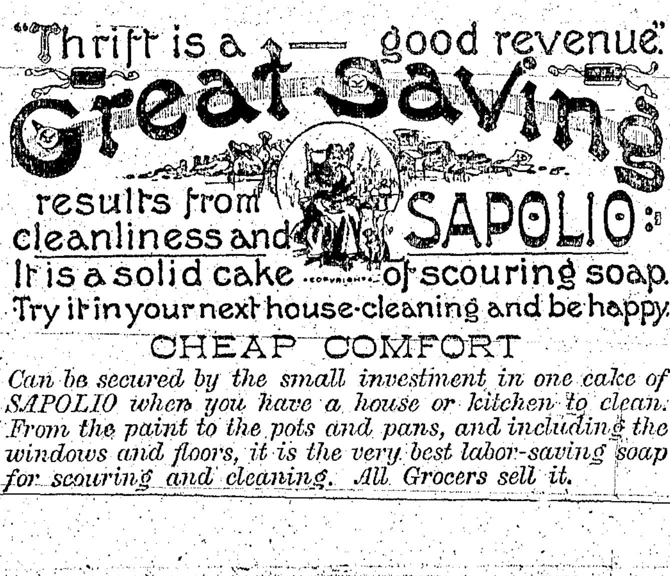

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CHEAP COMFORT

*Can be secured by the small investment in one cake of SAPOLIO when you have a house or kitchen to clean. From the paint to the pots and pans, and including the windows and floors, it is the very best labor-saving soap for scouring and cleaning. All Grocers sell it.*

C. N. U. No. 20—91

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A SAVIOR OF HER SEX.

WHEN *pain becomes a constant companion*; when there is no repose for the sufferer, by day or night; when life itself seems to be a calamity; and when all this is reversed by a woman, has she not won the above title?

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S Vegetable Compound cures all those peculiar weaknesses and ailments of women, all organic diseases of the Uterus or Womb, and Ovarian Troubles, Bearing-down Sensations, Debility, Nervous Prostration, etc. Every Druggist sells it, or sent by mail, in form of Pills or Lozenges, on receipt of $1.00.

Mrs. Pinkham's book, "Guide to Health and Etiquette," beautifully illustrated, sent on receipt of two 2c. stamps. Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co., Lynn, Mass.

# THE DAY'S DOINGS.

## SUMMARY OF LATE NEWS BY WIRE.

## DIED A FELON'S DEATH.

### THE SLAYER OF SALESMAN MOORE EXECUTED,

**But One Survivor Left—A Canadian Express Ditched—Fierce Forest Fires in Michigan—Slew Her Husband in Jail—Standing of the Ball Clubs.**

### PREY FOR THE SCAFFOLD.

Charles Ford, Alias Rudolph, Hanged for the Murder of Salesman Moore

CHARLES FORD, alias Rudolph, the principal in the murder of Traveling Salesman Moore, of Omaha, was hanged at Ottawa, Ill., and no criminal ever paid the penalty of the law with more unflinching courage. The condemned man's avowed ambition was to beat the record for gameness on the scaffold, and he did it beyond a doubt. His death was apparently painless, though his neck was not broken by the fall. David Moore was a traveling lumber salesman—a man of good character and habits. He had been decoyed to Allan Park by Kate Ford, and there, within five hundred feet of an electric light and less than one hundred feet of a cottage where were seated around the doorstep a family of five, he was battered to death.

### BASE-BALL.

Standing of the Different Clubs According to the Latest Contests.

FOLLOWING is a showing of the standing of each of the teams of the different associations:

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

| | W. | L. | Pc. | | W. | L. | Pc. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chicagos | 10 | 5 | .666 | Pittsburgs | 7 | 8 | .467 |
| Bostons | 9 | 6 | .600 | Philadelp's | 7 | 9 | .438 |
| Clevelands | 9 | 7 | .563 | Brooklyns | 7 | 9 | .438 |
| New Yorks | 8 | 7 | .533 | Cincinnatis | 5 | 11 | .313 |

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

| | W. | L. | Pc. | | W. | L. | Pc. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Baltimores | 15 | 7 | .682 | Columbus | 12 | 15 | .444 |
| Bostons | 16 | 8 | .667 | Cincinnatis | 12 | 16 | .429 |
| St. Louis | 16 | 11 | .593 | Athletics | 9 | 13 | .409 |
| Louisvilles | 15 | 13 | .536 | Washingt's | 5 | 17 | .227 |

WESTERN ASSOCIATION.

| | W. | L. | Pc. | | W. | L. | Pc. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Minneap'lis | 11 | 8 | .578 | St. Pauls | 10 | 10 | .500 |
| Denvers | 12 | 9 | .571 | Milwaukees | 11 | 11 | .500 |
| Sioux Citys | 10 | 9 | .526 | Lincolns | 8 | 11 | .421 |
| Omahas | 10 | 9 | .526 | Kansas C'ys | 8 | 13 | .381 |

### CHILIAN SCHOONER CAPTURED.

The Robert and Minnie Tied Up at San Pedro, Cal., by Deputy Anderson.

THE schooner Robert and Minnie was captured about three miles from San Pedro, by Deputy Marshal Anderson on board the tug Falcon. She made no resistance, and was towed in to San Pedro harbor and tied up. The arms said to have been on board of her had disappeared, and it is believed that they had been transferred to the steamer Itata.

### THE COTTON CROP.

Figures Given in the Department of Agriculture's Report for May.

THE cotton report of the Department of Agriculture for May relates to the progress of planting. The proportion of the proposed breadth already planted on the first of May was 77.5 per cent., which is less than the average of a series of years.

### LEFT TO TELL THE TALE.

The Lucy Lowe Founders in the Straits of San Juan De Fuca—But One Survivor.

THE steamer Lucy Lowe has foundered in the Straits of San Juan De Fuca with fifty-five colonists on board. John N. Grant, the only survivor, has returned to Tacoma. He believes the entire party have been lost.

Flames in a Mine.

IN the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's No. 4 colliery at Summit, Pa., a serious fire originated in one of the pump-ways of the mine. Over 200 men were employed in the mine at the time. There was intense excitement, and the mouth of the mine was crowded with anxious people. All were got out of the mine excepting one man, Hugh Sharps. Others were severely burned in making their escape.

Perished in a Prairie Fire.

THE wife of Amos Everett, a prominent ranchman living near Johnstown, Neb., lost her life in a prairie fire. She was driving home from a neighbor's when overtaken by the flames. Her buggy was found near her body, but as the horse is missing it is supposed the animal became frightened by the fire and ran away, throwing Mrs. Everett from the buggy.

Forest Fires in Michigan.

THE forest fires in Michigan are worse than ever, with a heavy southwest wind blowing. The ground is burning over the second time in many places. Meredith is in great danger of being burned. Green pine trees, two feet through, are falling every few minutes. The fire is so close to Harrison as to cause great alarm.

Went Into the Creek.

AN express train met with an accident near Straight Lake, Ont. Bush fires had destroyed a trestle bridge over a creek, and the engine, baggage, and mail cars went into the chasm. A man named McAlpin, from Quincy, Mass., was killed, and five passengers injured, one seriously.

She Shot Him Dead.

MRS. ALFRED TOWSLEY visited her husband, who was in jail at Austin, Ill. During the interview Towsley boasted of debauching his step-daughter; whereupon the enraged wife and mother drew a revolver and shot him through the heart.

Cured by Koch's Lymph.

JAMES MCANALLY, a homeless Irishman, who was given up with consumption six months ago, has left the West Pennsylvania Hospital, in Pittsburg, entirely cured, after receiving the Koch lymph treatment for about ten weeks.

'Twill Be a Great Show.

THE World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago bids fair to be the greatest exhibition ever held in any country, greater even than the Paris Exposition of 1889.

### EASTERN OCCURRENCES.

AT Long Island City, N. Y., a disastrous conflagration occurred. The fire covered the entire lumber district of seven acres, or thirteen city blocks, which was almost entirely covered with lumber piles. The loss will reach $1,000,000. While Patrick McDermott, a fireman, was rescuing eight horses from the stable of John Castor & Bro., which was destroyed, he was badly burned about the head. An unknown man was drowned in Newtown Creek while looking at the fire.

AT New York, Inspector Byrnes has personally arrested a lunatic who threatened to kill Jay Gould unless he was bought off with a large sum of money. He imagines or pretends to imagine himself the vice president of a band of world-reformers, styling themselves Christ's followers, and to be doomed to carry out the decrees of the order. The man's name is Charles J. Dixon, and he comes from Pueblo, Col.

NORA SLINEY staggered through Boston streets in a scandalously drunken condition, when she was arrested. The woman's companion was her six weeks old baby girl, whom she hugged close to her breast. The woman was sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment, and as there was no way to care for the baby the commitment papers included the name of mother and child.

AT Buffalo, John Barthal, an Italian, got into a fight with Richard Liley, an American, and drew a razor. His first blow nearly severed Liley's head from the neck. Barthal then fell upon his helpless victim and gave him five other gashes about the head and shoulders. Barthal was captured.

### WESTERN HAPPENINGS.

"BLUE JEANS" is on the boards at McVicker's Theater, Chicago, for this and the coming week. On the opening night this production packed the great playhouse to its fullest capacity. The Rising Sun Roars' Band was called out again and again, and the sawmill scene was realism itself.

WINONA, Minn., was visited by another disastrous fire, when the entire plant of the Schrothe & Ahrens Mill Company was destroyed. The mill, warehouse and three blocks of lumber were burned. The fire started in the wheel pit in the planing mill and spread rapidly, being only stopped at the boundaries of the lumber yards. A large number of window sashes and doors were stored in the warehouse. The loss will approximate $100,000; insurance between $40,000 and $50,000. At Sidney, Ohio, fire destroyed the shops of the American Wheel Company of Chicago, causing a loss of $100,000, on which there was less than $60,000 insurance. Two hundred employes were thrown out of work.

THE steamship Etata, which put into San Diego, Cal., a few days ago, it was said, for the purpose of obtaining provisions for the warships now in possession of the Congressional party of Chili, has been seized by the United States Marshal. It was also intimated that the vessel's arrival here had some connection with the arrival of the schooners Robert and Minnie off the Catalina Islands loaded with arms and ammunition.

AT Atchison, Kan., Marshal Tafte, at the request of Emerson Cornell, a white bartender and gambler of Monmouth, Ill., arrested Alex Payne, a negro barber, whom he charged with having run away with his wife. Payne did not deny the charge. The woman, who is good-looking and intelligent, was found in a negro boarding-house, where she had been stopping as Payne's wife.

AT Milwaukee, while Chester Wilcox, a billiard table manufacturer, was speeding his horse he was thrown from his buggy and instantly killed. His neck was broken.

AT St. Louis, during a fight between Adolph Ungil and Isidor Werkamp, the former received stabs which may cause death. An immense crowd was gathered, and about the time the officers arrived, and arrested Werkamp and his friend, Joseph Burnstein, many shouts of "Lynch him!" were heard, and only the absence of a rope restrained the crowd.

AT the city election at Waynetown, Ind., William Simms and Frank Hollowell tied for the office of Treasurer. To decide the question a foot race was arranged between them. The race was a 200-yard dash, and several thousand people were on the ground. Simms seemed a sure winner until he fell within three yards of the goal. Hollowell fell over him, but crawling over the line won the race amid the howls and cheers of the crowd. Hollowell was duly sworn in.

COMPLAINTS against the street-cleaning department of Cincinnati have been both numerous and loud. Affairs reached a crisis on Wade street. Mrs. Taphorn appeared on the curb and stepped into the street waving a bsoom. Instantly, for squares, women and children swarmed out with brooms, hoes, rakes, and wheelbarrows. In a moment the air was full of dust, and the work was pushed vigorously. In thirty minutes the paving of the street began to show beneath the accumulation of months. In an hour all was ready for the city cart. Not satisfied with cleaning the street, the women took a hand at the sewers. Later in the day the Board of Aldermen appropriated $10,000 additional for special street cleaning purposes.

JOHN FLANNAGAN was getting old and long had been lonesome. In his little miner's cabin in Strawberry Gulch, near Clancy, Mont., his body was found, a frightful hole torn through his breast. This note was found near by: "I don't want to put anybody to any trouble. Bury me in the coffin I have made and the grave I have dug." Seating himself in a chair, he put his rifle to his breast, and touched the trigger with a stove-poker. A brother lives somewhere in Michigan.

FIRE from some unknown cause broke out in the coal-mine of the Keith & Perry company at Deep Water, Mo. Two hundred men were in the mine at the time, but all escaped with one possible exception. The mine will have to be flooded and the loss will be large.

### SOUTHERN INCIDENTS.

AT Corpus Christi, Texas, two cases of small-pox were discovered in a Mexican shanty, and the officials sought to remove the patients to the pest house. A number of Mexicans armed themselves and swore the men should not be removed. The militia were ordered out. The Mexicans were obdurate. The command to load was given, and a moment later they would have been fired upon had they not dispersed. Great excitement prevailed.

AT El Paso, Texas, the Rio Grande continued to raise until the lower part of the city fronting on the river was under water, and the tracks of the El Paso International Street-Car Company were washed away in several places. About fifty Mexican families were compelled to leave their homes. The street-car company's stables were inundated. The flood will do great damage to orchards, vineyards, and farms in the valley below El Paso.

AT Little Rock, Ark., Benjamin Solomon, clerk in the office of Joseph Herold, ticket broker, is reported short in his accounts. Herold wired the young man's father, L. Solomon, a well-known broker of Chicago, that his son was short $500. The father replied: "If my son is guilty punish him without mercy."

W. ROL REEL, correspondent for the Kansas City *Sunday Sun*, a sensational sheet, was tarred, feathered, ridden on a rail, given 100 lashes and drummed out of Waco, Texas, by a mob. Reel attacked the character of a number of society women in Texas. He was under arrest at Waco on a criminal libel; scores of men from Dallas, Fort Worth, Austin, Houston, and other Texas cities proceeded to Waco to deal out justice swift and sure. After inflicting almost every punishment upon Reel, the mob turned him loose and ordered him to leave Texas under pain of death. He walked to the flag station eight miles from Waco *and boarded a train for the north.*

PETER SMITH, of Fisher, Ark., has been in the habit of riding a fast horse ahead of a passenger train on the track for about half a mile to a crossing, when he would turn and laugh at the trainmen as the train sped by. His success in defeating the train to the crossing on his horse encouraged him to try it with *a mule.* It soon became evident that the mule was not swift enough. When within half a dozen yards of the crossing the mule stumbled and fell, and Smith was run over by the train. His head was cut off, both legs cut from his body, and the remains scattered along the road for some distance.

A BLOODY duel was fought near Knoxville, Tenn., by two men named Johnson and Sizmore. Trouble had existed a long time between the men, and, failing to settle the difference, Johnson sent word to Sizmore to meet him in a secluded spot. The challenge was accepted and in the fight Johnson was killed. Sizmore is the son of a man who killed nineteen men before being himself killed.

### THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

AT Washington, it is positively stated that Associate Justices Field and Bradley, both of whom have passed the age which entitles them to retire on full pay, will retire in October.

SECRETARY TRACY is thinking seriously of employing thirteen vessels of the navy this summer in a series of naval maneuverings. All of the vessels are in the waters of the north Atlantic. It is expected that Rear Admiral Kimberly will be placed in command of the fleet.

### FRESH AND NEWSY.

THE steamship Itata, which was seized at San Diego, Cal., by the United States Deputy Marshal, got away, taking a United States Deputy Marshal, who was on board, with her. There is no doubt that the Chilians were determined to leave the harbor at any cost. One of the deputy marshals, who was stationed at the mouth of the harbor in a small boat to keep a lookout, says that when the Itata passed out the pilot was standing between two armed Chilians, while four cannon guarded both bow and stern. He also says that at least eighty armed Chilians were drawn up on the deck ready for action. This fact shows that while the vessel was in port she had a plentiful supply of men, arms and ammunition. During her stay in port the only arms displayed was one small cannon, while no more than sixty sailors were at any time seen on her deck. The vessel on leaving the harbor shaped her course north, and steamed in the direction of San Clemente.

CAPTAIN WICKE, of the German bark Charles Huling, reports at New York that he sighted a vessel on fire. He steered for the scene, and rounded to near the blazing wreck. A boat was sent to the vessel, but there was no living thing on board. No name could be seen, nor was there the slightest clue by which the vessel could be identified. The vessel was burned to the water's edge. Whether the crew took to the boats and are now tossing about in midocean or all perished with the ship may perhaps remain a mystery of the sea.

R. G. DUN & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

The struggle to sustain Russian securities against the disfavor of the Rothschilds, the demand for gold by German bankers, and the threatened withdrawal of Russian gold from deposits in England, France, and Germany account for much of the unusual movement of specie which has been in progress. The advance of ½ of 1 per cent. at once in the rate charged by the Bank of England is rightly regarded as notification that England means to *fortify herself* in this great struggle by drawing gold from New York. May starts off with the great plunge in speculative prices which has for some weeks been anticipated. Wheat fell 15 cents in as many days, while corn has declined 3¼ cents in sympathy, and many speculators have suffered. An element of great strength is the accumulating evidence that the wheat prospect at the West is remarkably good. After such high prices as have been realized farmers are widely inclined to put in a greater acreage of wheat, oats, and corn, especially as the foreign advices foreshadow a larger demand for wheat. With such an agricultural outlook the demand for manufactured products of all kinds is likely to improve and thus the great industries will be helped. Collections are on the whole somewhat improved, but there is yet much complaint. The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days numbered 242, as compared with 255 last week. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 209.

THE question of the right of the United States to take her on the high seas is not altogether settled.

The State Department people have searched their authorities and have scrutinized the facts in the case, and are inclined to doubt the right. The whole question arises from a dispute as to the character of the vessel. Were she a pirate, a ship in the service of an enemy to this country, and a vessel of American register engaged in acts in violation of treaty stipulations, the case would be a simple one. But she is merely a Chilian vessel engaged in the transportation of a suspected cargo, a cargo that may possibly be contraband in the light of the treaty, and there is a very grave risk involved.

### MARKET REPORTS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CHICAGO. | | |
| CATTLE—Common to Prime | $5.25 | @ 5.85 |
| HOGS—Shipping Grades | 4.50 | @ 4.95 |
| SHEEP | 5.50 | @ 6.85 |
| WHEAT—No. 2 Red | 1.01½ | @ 1.04 |
| CORN—No. 2 | .65 | @ .67¼ |
| OATS—No. 2 | .50 | @ .51¾ |
| RYE—No 2 | .84 | @ .85 |
| BUTTER—Choice Creamery | .26 | @ .27 |
| CHEESE—Full Cream, flats | .10 | @ .11 |
| EGGS—Fresh | .11 | @ .12 |
| POTATOES—Western, per bu | 1.05 | @ 1.15 |
| INDIANAPOLIS. | | |
| CATTLE—Shipping | 3.50 | @ 6.00 |
| HOGS—Choice Light | 3.00 | @ 5.00 |
| SHEEP—Common to Prime | 3.00 | @ 5.00 |
| WHEAT—No. 2 Red | 1.05 | @ 1.06 |
| CORN—No. 1 White | .69 | @ .71 |
| OATS—No. 2 White | .55 | @ .57 |
| ST. LOUIS. | | |
| CATTLE | 4.00 | @ 4.15 |
| HOGS | 4.60 | @ 4.80 |
| WHEAT—No. 2 Red | 1.01 | @ 1.04 |
| CORN—No. 2 | .61½ | @ .61¾ |
| OATS—No. 2 | .53 | @ .55 |
| BARLEY—Iowa | .75 | @ .80 |
| CINCINNATI. | | |
| CATTLE | 3.00 | @ 5.75 |
| HOGS | 3.00 | @ 5.25 |
| SHEEP | 4.00 | @ 5.25 |
| WHEAT—No. 2 Red | 1.11½ | @ 1.12½ |
| CORN—No. 2 | .69 | @ .71 |
| OATS—No. 2 Mixed | .55 | @ .57 |
| DETROIT. | | |
| CATTLE | 3.00 | @ 5.25 |
| HOGS | 3.00 | @ 4.75 |
| SHEEP | 3.00 | @ 5.50 |
| WHEAT—No. 2 Red | 1.08 | @ 1.08¼ |
| CORN—No. 2 Yellow | .69 | @ .71 |
| OATS—No. 2 White | .55 | @ .55½ |
| TOLEDO. | | |
| WHEAT | 1.01½ | @ 1.07½ |
| CORN—Cash | .69 | @ .70 |
| OATS—No. 1 White | .50 | @ .50½ |
| CLOVER SEED | 4.10 | @ 4.20 |
| EAST LIBERTY. | | |
| CATTLE—Common to Prime | 4.25 | @ 6.20 |
| HOGS—Light | 3.25 | @ 5.50 |
| SHEEP—Medium | 5.25 | @ 5.50 |
| LAMBS | 5.75 | @ 6.75 |
| MILWAUKEE. | | |
| WHEAT—No. 2 Spring | 1.00 | @ 1.01 |
| CORN—No. 3 | .67 | @ .67½ |
| OATS—No. 2 White | .56 | @ .56½ |
| RYE—No. 1 | .86 | @ .87½ |
| BARLEY—No. 2 | .86 | @ .87 |
| PORK—Mess | 12.27 | @12.27½ |
| NEW YORK. | | |
| CATTLE | 5.00 | @ 6.40 |
| HOGS | 4.40 | @ 5.65 |
| SHEEP | 6.75 | @ 7.80 |
| WHEAT—No. 2 Red | 1.11 | @ 1.12¼ |
| CORN—No. 2 | .79 | @ .79½ |
| OATS—Mixed Western | .57 | @ .62 |
| BUTTER—Creamery | .25 | @ .26 |
| EGGS—Western | .15 | @ .16 |
| PORK—New Mess | 11.75 | @12.25 |

### *A REVISED FABLE.*

You may say, "The grapes are sour,"
Smiling add, "They're hanging high,"
And it is not in my power
Those assertions to deny.

But I'd like to turn the tables,
And display the other side;
For I sometimes think old fables
Show extremely narrow pride.

And the fox—poor, ancient creature!
Has been most misunderstood,—
For he surely had *one* feature
Which we all consider good.

*When we lose a hope, most cherished,*
Who of us does not feel sad?
But the fox, when his had perished,
Made the most of what he had.

—Caroline Evans, in the Century.

## CAUGHT IN HIS OWN TRAP

BY JOHN ALTURN.

Poor Tom! He was a fellow among a thousand; brave as a lion, merry as a lark, and so handsome and dashing!

Shoulder to shoulder we marched many a long mile under the baking African sun; and when Tom succumbed to fever and died, there was not a dry eye in the regiment.

"Harry, old man," he said to me, watching through an opening in our tent, the last sunset his mortal eyes were to look upon, "I can trust you to give these trinkets to my sister Mary, can't I? She will prize them. She always had a tender spot in her heart for her good-for-nothing brother. Poor child; she will be alone now—quite alone. A risky fate for a pretty girl of twenty. Well, never mind. My little Mary! Harry, I wish——"

The sentence was never finished, and the voice which, with its merry ring, had given courage and hope to many a fainting heart of late, sank into eternal silence.

Reverently I took charge of the poor boy's legacy to his sister, his medals and crosses, won at the peril of his life. Soon afterwards fate led me back to Europe.

Tom's sister was in Paris, and thither I was eager to betake myself with all possible speed, to resign my charge, and, if possible, on the strength of my intimacy with Tom, to win a place in his [illegible]

If a fellow can fall in love with a photograph and a glowing description, I, thanks to poor Tom's affectionate eloquence, was in love with Mary Marsden. I believed that my comrade's half-uttered dying wish was that I might win the right to protect Mary.

Arrived at Marseilles, I found a letter from my aunt, Mrs. Cashmere, begging me to visit her for a few days at Mentone, as she had an important matter to discuss with me.

This invitation, interfering as it did with my desire to seek out Mary at once, was most unwelcome—particularly as I strongly suspected the reason of my aunt's ardent wish to see me. She had doubtless been playing a little too recklessly at Monte Carlo—the love of gambling being a long-established infirmity with her—and wanted me to help her out of a tight place. Well, one good turn deserves another. In my bread-and-jam days many a half-sovereign had found its way from Aunt Cashmore's purse to my jacket pocket; why should I not put a cheerful face upon the matter and befriend her now, though I devoutly wished the summons had come at some other time.

Accustomed as I had been, of late to the attire of African ladies on their native soil, my aunt's toilet and appearance struck me forcibly.

She was a handsome woman, perfectly aware of the fact, and the rustling, tinkling, and faint odor of patchouli which accompanied her movements, attracted an attention which was not, on the whole, ill paid for the trouble it took to look. She wore her silky, white hair high above her still fair forehead; a soft-tinted shawl hung usually about her silken shoulders in a loose, picturesque fashion; a glittering profusion of costly rings detracted from the beauty of her hands, and pendent from her waist dangled a bewildering array of ornaments, mostly of considerable value—a velvet bag with massive silver clasps, embossed with jewel-studded scent bottles, and a chatelaine so loaded down with trinkets that it was as if she had dragged a silver grappling hook across a jeweller's counter, retaining all the miscellaneous haul.

I thought all this display vulgar in the extreme, but contented myself with expressing a fear that she might be robbed some fine day on one of her walks abroad, as she persisted in wearing all this war-paint.

"Don't be a fussy old granny before your time, Harry, dear," was all the thanks I got for my solicitude. "I haven't lived ten years on the Riviera for nothing,"—she had not, as her losses at Monte Carlo could testify—"and I'm quite able to take care of myself and my property. We have, fortunately, outlived the days of highway robberies upon public thoroughfares."

My aunt had known Tom Marsden's family in years past, and was deeply interested in my mission to Paris. Very reluctantly, to satisfy her almost childish pleading, I showed her Tom's souvenirs, placed in my hands in trust for his sister. It seemed a sacrilege to produce them in such an atmosphere. My annoyance was extreme when Aunt Cashmore begged to be allowed the custody of these valuables until evening, as she particularly desired to show them to a friend. I refused at first, but her voluble pleading at last made me weakly give in.

A few hours later, as I was particularly distinguishing myself over a game of billiards, a fellow brought me a note summoning me to the Hotel des Palmiers, where my aunt lived, with all possible speed.

Here I found a pretty state of commotion. Mrs. Cashmore, my aunt, had been attacked in the avenue and robbed, the thief escaping with his plunder. As soon as I had ascertained that my respected relative had come off without bodily hurt, I could not repress an unworthy feeling of inward triumph at my astute prediction being so promptly and forcibly verified, but I, of course, maintained a discreet silence upon this point while listening to the victim's account of her misfortune.

"I was returning to luncheon leisurely enough," she began, "when, on turning into that quiet bit of ilex walk, I was startled by a man jumping over the hedge and saying something to me which I did not understand. Then, all in a flash, he pushed me back against a tree, clapped one hand over my mouth—oh, such a dirty hand!—and with the other tore off my bag, the chatelaine, and all the rest of it. He got some of my bracelets, too, though I don't quite know how many. Then he bolted, and how I did yell! but it was of no use. A cloud of waiters went scudding down the road after the rascal, but he was too quick for them. I'm very sorry, Harry, but those medals and things of poor young Marsden were in the bag. They were fortunately not of very much value, and I don't suppose—"

"*Good gracious!* you don't mean to say the thief has got Tom's last gifts to his sister!" I cried, in horrified dismay.

"Yes, they are gone; but what are those bits of things compared with my black pearls and real Indian filigree, and——."

I interrupted with some exclamation more forcible than polite, I fear, for I was vaguely conscious of my aunt's gazing at me in high dudgeon.

What a fool I had been to allow Tom's trust to leave my hands for a moment! I was no more fitted to be given such a mission than any rascally blackleg. Could I ever hold up my head again at *the bare thought* of Mary Marsden, whom I had so wronged by my dastardly carelessness? And as for looking in her face, how could I dare do that, unless those stolen goods could be recovered?

They must be recovered; if it took my last penny I would win back poor Tom's legacy, or never know a *light* conscience again.

"What was the fellow like, aunt, who made the attack?" I asked, with fluttering eagerness.

"A shortish, stumpy man, with a broad nose, and small, dark eyes. One of his hands had a deep scar on the back."

This was a useful and important clue, which the police officers noted with avidity; and I shortly had the assurance that the best measures possible for tracing the criminal will be taken at once.

My state of mind bordered on desperation, and I could see no clear way out of my difficulty. I shrank from presenting myself before Miss Marsden minus her brother's gifts, and yet she might wonder at my non-appearance, having been told of my mission by Thompson. On the other hand, I loathed the idea of tarrying at Mentone where the mishap had occurred.

In the midst of my perplexities I heard the day after the robbery that suspicious characters had been traced to Marseilles, one of whom might turn out to be the man we desired to entrap. Marseilles being a step towards Mary, I decided to betake myself thither to find out if there was any truth in this statement.

My only companion in the railway carriage was a sharp-featured lady of uncertain age, with multitudinous parcels and bags. Not wishing to annoy her with attempts at conversation, which might be unwelcome, I retired behind my newspaper, and forgot the lady's existence.

Though I stared fixedly at the printed page, my mind was miles away with Mary, whom I was fated, perhaps, never to see.

Mr bitter-sweet reverie was disturbed unexpectedly by my travelling companion twitching nervously at the corner of my paper. I looked at her in astonishment, and saw that she was much agitated; she drew the paper from my hand, pressing her finger to her lips to *enjoin silence.*

"I'm in for some sort of a romantic set-to with a crazy woman," I thought to myself, as I involuntarily glanced at the alarm signal on the wall opposite.

The lady wrote hastily some words upon the margin of my paper, which she then returned.

I read:—

"There is a man hidden under the seat. Are we in danger of an attack?"

Much puzzled to know whether my companion was off her head, or really frightened with cause, I wrote in reply:

"Are you sure? Did you see him get in?"

"No, I felt him; he clutched my foot," was scribbled hastily beneath my query.

It was clearly my duty to investigate the cause of my fair neighbor's growing alarm; so with astute caution I asked, with marked distinction, if the lady objected to tobacco smoke, contorting my face the while with signs that she was not to answer in the negative.

She *confessed to a decided preference* for the odor of a good cigar.

"Thank you for the permission, madam; deprived of my smoke, I really suffer."

It was such a relief to speak after our solemn interchange of written sentiments upon the ragged edge of the Times, that I was prepared to give utterance to any amount of *garrulous platitudes.* I lighted a match, talking volubly the while, and when it was blazing, purposely dropped it upon the floor, exclaiming at my own awkwardness:

"It was my last match, too. I really must try to save a spark of it to light my cigar."

I stooped to pick up the burned fragments, and took one sharp, comprehensive glance beneath the seat. My companion was right—a man lay crouched and huddled there among the shadows. His face was turned away, but I saw his hand clearly, upon the back of which the scar was visible through the dirt and grime.

At sight of this villainous-looking hand, my heart began a merry dance. Not from fear—my self-respect obliges me to protest against this possible imputation—but because we seemed to have in our clutches the rogue who had stolen poor Tom's medals.

I might dare to present myself before Mary, after all, *instead of hanging back* like a whipped hound.

"Am I not right?" the lady said, with her eyes this time, instead of with her pencil.

"Yes," I wrote: "we must give the fellow in charge as soon as possible. Don't let him know we suspect his presence."

I reflected that our precaution of writing everything referring to the culprit was perhaps needless, as a common thief from the Riviera would scarcely be likely to understand English, still, in such cases, the extreme of prudence was better than the lack of it altogether.

The half-hour elapsing between the discovery of this man and our arrival at the next station was fraught with ill-concealed terror for the sharp-faced lady, and much repressed excitement for me. Would the man dash out, and either attack me or make good his escape before the train stopped? Far better for me to be worsted in a tussle with him than to lose him and his booty for ever. I could not form a guess as to his strength, not *having seen more of him than his branded* hand. For the lady's sake, I devoutly hoped that we might be spared a scuffle.

Presently, to my intense relief, the train began to slacken its speed, and the hoarse voice of the guard shouting the name of the station sounded like celestial music in my ears.

I seized upon the first official I could find as we stopped, and he collecting the desired force, made short work of arresting the man who was stealing his ride. He was dragged forth with very little resistance; he saw how useless a fight would be, and was soon in safe custody.

To my inexpressible joy, poor Tom's medals were found upon the thief's person, together with the greater part of my aunt's property.

Two days later I was in Paris and the happy recipient of an invitation from Miss Marsden to dine with her at the villa where she was temporarily lodged, ten minutes' distance by rail from the city.

Lovely, dark-eyed Mary, pale as a lily in her black dress; my heart went out to her in sympathy for her great sorrow. I loved her from the moment when she put both her hands in mine and welcomed me as a friend and companion of her lost brother, and before many weeks had passed by I had *won* from her the assurance that my love was returned.—[Yankee Blade.

### A WORM-EATING PLANT.

**Curious Evolutions of Nature in New Zealand.**

One of the officers of the steamer Mariposa had a sort of a missing link on exhibition yesterday. It is a combination of animal and vegetable life called bulrush-caterpillar in New Zealand, of which country "it" (or they) is (or are) native.

The caterpillar part of the specimen is just an ordinary every-day caterpillar, of the kind scientists call the Sphœria Robertsia.

The bulrush part of it grows out of the back of the worm's head, and but for the fact that it has a fork in it it could not pose as a miniature American bulrush of the kind commonly known as cattails.

It is about eight inches high, and has "whiskers" at the tip just as a cattail has.

The catterpillar is only *three* inches long.

He was quite dead, of course, and careful dissection showed that the root of the bulrush had eaten out every particle of the worm's interior, so that the hairy hide simply formed a shell to cover the root.

The plant is scientifically known as metrosideres robusta. It grows in New Zealand in more profusion than this particular variety of caterpillar does. While the bulrushes are frequently found without the caterpillar, it is seldom that the caterpillar is found without some bulrush is using him for a vegetating pot, and the extra size of the rushes that spring from the caterpillar betoken that there is a natural affinity for flesh on the part of the plant.

Those who have investigated the subject of the strange combination state that the caterpillar burrows in vegetable soil prior to its metamorphosis, and in its burrowing gets some of the minute seeds of the bulrush lodged in the scales of the neck. Nourished by the warmth, moisture and richness of the insect's body, the seeds strike root into the unfortunate caterpillar's brain. The change into chrysalis is at once stopped, and after a few days the caterpillar dies, whereupon the bulrush proceeds to convert the entire animal substance into plant life.

The hide undergoes this change also, but does *not* lose its form, and many specimens possess the horns, legs and claws intact but for the transformation of substance from animal to vegetable.

The bulrush pursues its way uninterrupted until every particle of the caterpillar is transformed, when it, too, dies, and the bunch of seeds at the top blow away to chase other worm victims.

The native New Zealander is very fond of the combination when it is fresh for food, and when evolution is complete for coloring matter to be used in their tattooing.

Decomposition has never been known to occur in a case where the rush completed its deadly work. The plant usually completes it, too, for if the stalk is broken off during growth a second one immediately sprouts just below the wound.—[San Francisco Examiner.

### Hawaiia's Leper Colony.

The leper community is on the island of Molokai, in the Hawaiian archipelago. On this island are a number of precipitous peaks, and at the base of one of these, which is 3,000 feet high, lie the Kalaupapa plains, stretching seaward, and wholly without communication with the rest of the island, except by sea, as the wall of rock stretches on either side to the water's edge. To this plain, thus isolated by nature, all lepers are banished as soon as the first symptoms of the disease appear. This settlement was formed by order of the king in 1866, for it was found that, in spite of stringent commands to secure the isolation of individual cases, these could not be carried out while the lepers were allowed to live with their families and friends. Outside of the fact that the lepers are debarred from any direct communication with non-infected persons, no restriction is laid upon them. Their village, which has usually an average of about eight hundred persons, has its churches, schools and stores as other villages have, and also government officers. The government provides all with shelter, necessary clothing, and daily rations of good food; for all luxuries they must depend upon their own resources or the generosity of friends. Medicine and the attendance of a physician are provided by the government, which also appropriates $20,000 a year, a certain portion of which is to be given for every instance of actual cure in the case of a leper. All officials of the island are lepers; the teachers and ministers, with the exception of a Roman Catholic priest, are lepers. These unfortunates employ themselves in many ways; have a band of music and a military drill. There is a large hospital kept in admirable condition in which the more advanced and serious cases are cared. Their disease is the Chinese leprosy, in which the flesh becomes discolored and decays.—[New York Dispatch.

### Horned Toads from Texas.

The latest arrivals at the Central Park menagerie, New York city, who are well worth attention, but probably will not get it, *owing to their small size and retiring* habits, are four horned toads from Texas. They were sent by Mr. F. B. Goodnow. They look more like fantastic objects made of painted cardboard than living things. They are not toads at all, but members of the lizard family. The reptiles average about four inches in length from their heads to the ends of their tails. *The skin of their backs* is hard and curiously knotted, and covered by a fantastic pattern in faint blue and pink. Crawling in the sand they are scarcely noticeable, but against a darker ground they look very pretty. Their heads and tails are fringed with spikes, and there is a circle of these on their backs. They have been put in the snakes' cage, where, if they were ordinary juicy garden toads, they would soon be digested, but being horned lizards they are in no such danger. The Gossiper has often seen these horned frogs in Texas, and pondered over the curious construction of their internal affairs, which enables them to survive an indefinite length of time without food. In 1878 in Denison one of these toads, which had not eaten a bite for thirteen months, was exhibited alive to the Iowa Press Association, then on an excursion.—[St. Louis Republic.

## CROCODILES.

### THERE ARE ONLY TWO MAN-EATING VARIETIES.

**What is Known About These Saurians—Their Peculiar Teeth—A Welcome Guest—Capturing Crocodiles.**

"Of all the many kinds of crocodiles," said a scientist connected with the Smithsonian Institution to a Star reporter, "there are only two really dangerous man-eating varieties—both of them belonging to Asia, over which continent they are widely distributed. They are brackish water saurians, inhabiting the rivers near the sea, and they sometimes grow to be as much as eighteen feet in length. One reason why they are so dangerous is that they are given to hiding, never doing more than to poke a nose and an eye above water, so that one might live for some time alongside a pool infested with them and yet not suspect their presence. The worst of all crocodiles are of the kind known to science as the 'Porosus,' from the remarkable roughness of their heads.

"Speaking of the way the crocodile has of floating with only an eye and a nose above the surface, reminds me of a wonderful provision which nature has made for the animal's convenience. In seizing a duck, for instance, and swallowing it, the creature would be choked by the water were it not for the fact that its palate so acts as to form a plug for the windpipe, and thus keeps the fluid out while the morsel passes down the alimentary canal. Some other peculiarities of structure the great lizard has—among them a heart with four chambers to it. The lower jaw is so arranged mechanically, being attached to a process extending backward from the skull, as to give it an extraordinary gape, like that of a snake. Herodotus, who was no anatomist, was led on this account to assert that 'the crocodile,' unlike all other animals, 'opens its upper jaw,' as well as its lower one. The teeth replace themselves in a curious way, so that when one is lost another one grows up in the same socket.

"You have often read about a crocodile's biting a man in half or chewing his leg off; but that is not the way in which the beast operates. Its teeth are made for seizing prey and not for cutting it. Consequently when it gets hold of a man or any other animal too big to swallow whole it plants the tidbit in the mud and leaves it there until it has become sufficiently decomposed to tear apart. The female lays eggs—from twenty to sixty in number and each one inclosed in a shell—in holes made in the sand or mud by the side of river or lagoon, where they are usually left to be hatched by the heat of the sun. It is the habit of the alligator, however—a sort of crocodile exclusively belonging to America—to make a hillock, which it hollows out and fills with leaves and other decaying vegetable matter, wherein, by the heat generated in the decomposing mass, the eggs are incubated.

"On quitting the eggs the infant crocodiles are led to the water by the mother, who feeds them with food which she herself disgorges and otherwise shows great solicitude for their safety. The male takes no part in rearing the young, but is said, on the contrary, to attack and devour them when he can. Fishes and turtles are also very fond of young crocodiles, and even by human beings the eggs, in regions where they are found, notwithstanding their musky flavor, are much prized as a comestible, being nearly as large as those of a goose.

"Of course every one has heard, what is quite true, of the bird—a small black-headed plover—which is welcomed by the crocodile as a guest who will rid its mouth of leeches by walking in and pecking them out. Humboldt, the great naturalist, speaks of having frequently seen the huge reptiles lying basking in the sunshine 'with open jaws, motionless, their uncouth bodies covered with birds.' Even the flesh of crocodiles is often eaten as food, though European epicures have declared that it has a combined flavor of rotten fish and musk.

"The crocodile of the Nile was regarded by the ancient Egyptians as a divinity. At Memphis and other cities temples were raised in its honor, where live crocodiles were kept, and the sacred reptiles were reared with the greatest care, fed luxuriously and adorned with costly trinkets. They were made perfectly tame and took part in the religious processions and other ceremonies performed in their honor. When dead their bodies were embalmed, and extensive catacombs filled with such reptilian mummies have been discovered at Maabdeh.

"Where the dangerous crocodiles abound the natives have a very effective method of taking them, *fastening* upon the end of a strong rope a piece of wood sharply pointed at both ends, with meat bait wrapped around it. The reptile, when the bait is thrown into the water, swallows it whole; a strong jerk by the fisherman fixes the wooden contrivance crosswise in the throat or stomach, and it only remains to pull the beast to shore and dispatch him with a bullet in the eye or a knife thrust behind the forearm, taking care to keep clear of the swing of his formidable tail meanwhile. Crocodile leather is valuable—likewise the creature's teeth, which are of very good ivory—and the negroes of the Southern Mississippi are said to be extremely fond of the flesh of the alligator's tail.

"During the period when the crocodile was worshiped by Cleopatra's loyal subjects as a god the inhabitants of some of the Egyptian cities, such as Apollinopolis, believed quite the contrary, and were of the opinion that the beast was an incarnation of the devil himself. They used to go upon annual hunts for the creatures, slaying them by thousands and offering them as *sacrifices.* In Florida there are two varieties of crocodiles as well as five varieties of alligators. It is said that in Louisiana and Florida the alligator is the inmate of many lonely swamp dwellings and is sometimes used for the purposes of a watch dog, frequently emitting a sort of barking sound. Ages ago crocodiles twenty feet in length or more were common in the region of the Potomac, and it would have been dangerous then to bathe in the waters hereabout."

### In Mortal Terror of Nihilists.

During a banquet to the Czarevitch of Russia at the Government House, Madras, a loud explosion was suddenly heard outside the window. At the sound the Czarevitch and his suite instantly sprang to their feet, with hands on their swords and consternation on their faces. It turned out that a soda water bottle had burst on the veranda. Letters from India report that the officials were delighted to get rid of the Czarevitch, as everybody was in a state of trepidation lest he should be assassinated. He was terribly nervous during all his public appearances.—[New York Post.

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There is only one theatre in Berne, Switzerland.